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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US87/ (22) International Filing Date: 23 January 1987 (23. (31) Priority Application Numbers: 8	•	Drive, Chapel Hill, NC 27514 (US). LOPES, Anihal: 6813 M Woodbend Drive, Raleigh, NC 27609 (US). PHILLIPS Jennifer, Lyn; Rural Route 3 - Box 220B, Apex, NC 2750 (US). OUTCALT, Russell, James: 107 Coatbridge Circle

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(71) Applicant: UNION CARBIDE AGRICULTURAL PRO-DUCTS COMPANY, INC. [US/US]; 39 Old Ridgebury Road, Danbury, CT 06817 (US).

(72) Inventors: MANNING, David, Treadway; 102 Summerwinds Drive, Cary, NC 27511 (US). CAPPY, James, Joseph; 4905 Kaplan Drive, Raleigh, NC 27606 (US). COOKE, Anson, Richard; 1210 Huntsman Drive, Durham, NC 27713 (US). SHEADS, Richard, Eric; 1727 East Cornwallis Road,

Cary, NC 27511 (US).

(74) Agent: COON, Gerald, L.; Union Carbide Agricultural Products Company, Inc., Law Department - E134, 39 Old Ridgebury Road, Danbury, CT 06817 (US).

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(54) Title: USE OF HETEROCYCLIC NITROGEN-CONTAINING COMPOUNDS FOR REDUCING MOISTURE LOSS FROM PLANTS AND INCREASING CROP YIELD

(57) Abstract

A method for reducing transpirational moisture loss from plants and increasing crop yield by applying to the plant surface or crop an effective amount of a heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compound. This invention also relates to novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds and processes for the preparation thereof.

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Use of Heterocyclic Nitrogen-Containing Compounds for Reducing Moisture Loss from Plants and Increasing Crop Yield

Brief Summary of the Invention

Technical Field

This invention relates to the use of heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds for reducing transpirational moisture loss from plants and also for increasing crop yield. This invention further relates to novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds and processes for the preparation thereof.

Background of the Invention

Transpiration is a well known physiological process involving the passage of water in the form of a vapor through living tissues. In plant transpiration, the water vapor passes through plant stomatal openings into the atmosphere, thus facilitating the absorption and translocation of aqueous nutrients by plant root systems. The stomatal openings also permit necessary gaseous interchange between plant tissues and the external air. It is believed that only about one percent of the total water absorbed by plant roots is used for plant growth, the remainder being released through plant stomatal openings into the atmosphere by transpiration.

It has been determined that only a very low rate of transpiration in plants is required for necessary nutrient transport and normal plant growth. Although complete cessation of

transpiration would most probably be detrimental or even fatal to plants, it is believed that a decrease in plant transpiration rate up to about 40 to 50 percent would not be detrimental to plants. See, for example, U.S. Patent No. 4,094,845.

The reduction of transpiration water loss from plants is important for several reasons; in particular, for decreasing requirements for irrigation water especially in dry climate regions, for protecting plants from wilting or other damage during transplantation or shipment or during severe cold weather, and for alleviating water stress in certain types of environments. Water stress as used herein occurs when the transpiration rate exceeds the rate of water uptake by the plant. Water stress appears as a decrease in plant water potential and turgor and can result in wilting or other forms of damage or even plant death.

Various methods have been developed for decreasing transpirational moisture loss from plants. Such methods are described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4.094,845, 4,397,681, 3,890,158, 3,847,641, 3,826,671, 3,676,102, 3,539,373, 3,339,990, 3,199,944, and also EP 73,760-B. Various materials described in the patent literature which have been used to reduce water loss from plants by transpiration include, for example, carboxylated hydrophilic acrylic polymers, wax emulsions, animal tallow, alkenyl succinic acids, long chain esters of lower organic acids, polyisocyanates, liquid polyterpenes, benzyl alkyl ammonium salts, and the like. However, even though these materials may

decrease transpirational moisture loss from plants, many of these materials have a detrimental effect on other plant processes such as photosynthesis, respiration, cell division, and the like.

The use of 2-chloro-4-ethylamino-6isopropylamino-s-triazine (atrazine) for reducing
transpirational water loss from plants has also been
reported in the literature. See, for example, G. D.
Wills et al., Weeds 11: 253-255 (1963) and also
James C. Graham et al., Weed Science 16: 389-392
(1968). However, inhibition of plant photosynthetic
light-requiring reactions, e.g., photosynthetic
electron transport, and plant phytotoxicity are
associated with the use of atrazine as an
antitranspirant compound.

Accordingly, it is an object of this invention to provide a method for the use of certain heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds to reduce transpirational moisture loss from plants, and thereby provide for more efficient soil moisture utilization. It is another object of this invention to provide a method for the use of certain heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds to increase crop yields. It is yet another object of this invention to provide novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds and processes for the preparation thereof. These and other objects will readily become apparent to those skilled in the art in light of the teachings herein set forth.

Disclosure of the Invention

This invention relates to a method for reducing moisture loss from plants which comprises applying to the plant surface an effective amount, sufficient to reduce moisture loss from the plant surface without substantially inhibiting plant photosynthetic electron transport, of a compound having the formula:

wherein R₁, R₂ and X are as defined hereinafter.

This invention also relates to a method of increasing crop yield which comprises applying to the crop an effective amount, sufficient to increase crop yield without substantially inhibiting plant photosynthetic electron transport, of a compound having the formula:

wherein R. R. and X are as defined hereinafter.

This invention further relates to novel
heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds and also
to processes for the preparation of said compounds.

Detailed Description

As indicated above, this invention relates to a method of reducing moisture loss from plants and increasing crop yields by the use of certain heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds. More particularly, this invention involves a method for reducing transpirational moisture loss from plants

and increasing crop yield which comprises applying to the plant surface or crop an effective amount, sufficient to reduce moisture loss from the plant surface or to increase crop yield without substantially inhibiting plant photosynthetic electron transport, of a compound having the formula:

$$R_1 - X - R_2$$

wherein:

 R_1 is a substituted or unsubstituted, carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system selected from a monocyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a bicyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring. system, a polycyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, and a bridged ring system which may be saturated or unsaturated in which the permissible substituents (Z) are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylthio, polyhaloalkenylthio, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy. aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro. cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy. alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino, polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts. phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arythydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkox/sulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy, aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy,

polyhaloacyloxy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino, aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyamino, aryloxyamino, oxo, thiono, alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkenyl, cyanoalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium, -X, = X, -X = R₃, = X-R₃,

$$Y_{1}$$
 Y_{1}
 Y_{1}
 Y_{1}
 Y_{2}
 Y_{3}
 Y_{3}
 Y_{3}
 Y_{3}
 Y_{3}
 Y_{3}
 Y_{3}

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R₁ is a substituted heteroatom or substituted carbon atom, or a substituted or unsubstituted, branched or straight chain containing two or more carbon atoms or heteroatoms in any combination in which the permissible substituents

(Z) are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylthio, polyhaloalkenylthio, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido. alkoxysulfonyl. polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro. cyano. hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts. formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl. alkylsulfonylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino, polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, tr:arylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarhonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted

aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arythydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy, aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacyloxy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino, aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyamino, aryloxyimino, oxo, thiono, alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkenyl, cyanoalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium, -X, = X, $-X = R_3$, $= X-R_3$,

$$Y_{1}$$
 Y_{1}
 Y_{1}
 Y_{2}
 Y_{3}
 Y_{3}
 Y_{3}
 Y_{3}
 Y_{3}
 Y_{3}
 Y_{3}

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X is a covalent single bond or double bond. a substituted or unsubstituted heteroatom or substituted carbon atom, or a substituted or unsubstituted, branched or straight chain containing two or more carbon atoms or heteroatoms in any combination in which the permissible substituents (Z) are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylthio, polyhaloalkenylthio, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulconyl, polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts,

formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy. alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl. polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino, polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arythydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-. di- or polysaccharide. haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy, aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl,

carboxyalkoxy. carboxyalkylthio.
alkoxycarbonylalkoxy. acyloxy, haloacyloxy,
polyhaloacyloxy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy,
alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy,
haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy,
aroylamino. haloacylamino. alkoxycarbonyloxy,
arylsulfonylamino. aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato,
isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino,
trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino,
aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl,
alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl,
dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino,
aryloxyamino, aryloxyimino, oxo, thiono,
alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy,
alkoxyalkenyl, cyanoalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium,

$$-X$$
, = X , $-X$ = R_3 , = $X-R_3$,

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 R_2 is a substituted or unsubstituted. heterocyclic ring system having at least one

nitrogen atom which is selected from a monocyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a bicyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a polycyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, and a bridged ring system which may be saturated or unsaturated in which the permissible substituents (Z) are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylthio, polyhaloalkenylthio, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino, polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl;

alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arythydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthicalkyl, arylthicalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy, aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacyloxy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino, aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyamino, aryloxyimino, oxo, thiono,

alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkenyl, cyanoalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium,

wherein:

R, is a substituted or unsubstituted, carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system selected from a monocyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a bicyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a polycyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, and a bridged ring system which may be saturated or unsaturated in which the permissible substituents (Z) are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcacbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylthio, polyhaloalkenylthio, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialky!silyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl,

nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino, polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, · polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arythydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy, aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl,

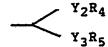
dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacyloxy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino, aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyamino, aryloxyimino, oxo, thiono, alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkenyl, cyanoalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium,

R₃ is a substituted heteroatom or substituted carbon atom, or a substituted or unsubstituted, branched or straight chain containing two or more carbon atoms or heteroatoms in any combination in which the permissible substituents (Z) are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl,

alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylthio. polyhaloalkenylthio, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy. aryldialkylsilyloxy. triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido. alkoxysulfonyl. polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkyisulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, alkylcarbonylamino. polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino. polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts. alkoxycarbonylamino. alkylaminocarbonyloxy. dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl. unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arylhydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group

condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy, aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacyloxy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino, aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyamino, aryloxyimino, oxo, thiono, alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkenyl, cyanoalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium,

$$-X$$
, $= X$, $-X = R_3$, $= X-R_3$, Y_1
 $-X - R_3$, $-P - Y_2R_4$, $-Y_4 - P - Y_2R_4$
 Y_3R_5



 Y_1 and Y_4 are independently oxygen or sulfur:

 Y_2 and Y_3 are independently oxygen, sulfur, amino or a covalent bond; and

 R_4 and R_5 are independently hydrogen or substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, polyhaloalkyl, phenyl or benzyl in which the permissible substituents (Z) are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylthio, polyhaloalkenylthio, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino. aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino,

polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts. alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arylhydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy, aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacyloxy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy. polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy. aroylamino. haloacylamino. alkoxycarbonyloxy. arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino,

aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl,
alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl,
dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino,
aryloxyamino, aryloxyimino, oxo, thiono,
alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy,
alkoxyalkenyl, cyanoalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium,

The alkyl-containing moieties above may contain from about 1 to about 100 carbon atoms or greater, preferably from about 1 to about 30 carbon atoms, and more preferably from about 1 to about 20 carbon atoms. The polysaccharide moiety may contain up to about 50 carbon atoms. It is appreciated that all compounds encompassed within formula 1 are compounds having no unfilled bonding positions. It is further appreciated that in order for a substituent to be permissible for the compounds encompassed within formula 1, the valence of the substituent must be appropriate with the bonding capability of the particular carbon atom or heteroatom.

Monocyclic ring systems encompassed by $\mathbf{R_1}$ and $\mathbf{R_3}$ in formula $\underline{\mathbf{1}}$ may be represented by

generalized formula 2 as follows:



wherein B₁ represents a saturated or unsaturated carbon atom and A₁ represents a ring-forming chain of atoms which together with B₁ forms a cyclic system containing from 0 to 4 double bonds or from 0 to 2 triple bonds. A₁ may contain entirely from 2 to 12 carbon atoms, may contain a combination of from 1 to 11 carbon atoms and from 1 to 4 heteroatoms which may be selected independently from N. O. S. P or other heteroatoms, or may contain 4 ring-forming heteroatoms alone.

Monocyclic ring systems encompassed by R_2 in formula $\underline{1}$ may include any monocyclic ring system of R_1 and R_2 having at least one nitrogen atom.

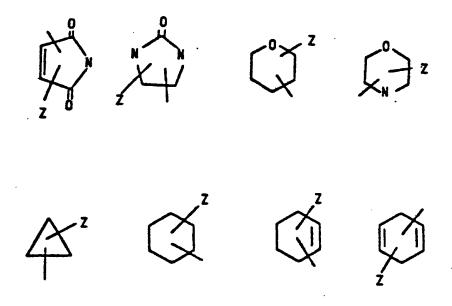
Ring-forming heteroatoms may in some cases bear oxygen atoms as in aromatic and aliphatic N-oxides and ring systems containing the sulfinyl, sulfonyl, selenoxide and phosphine oxide moieties.

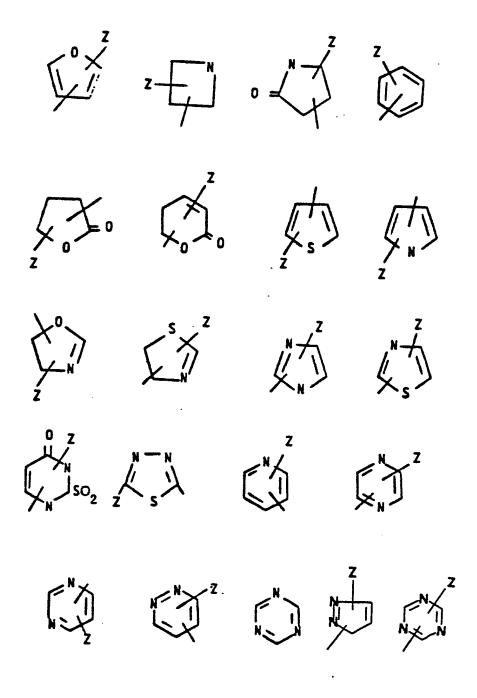
Selected carbon atoms contained in cycles formed by $\mathbf{B_1}$ and $\mathbf{A_1}$ containing more than 3 ring-forming atoms may bear carbonyl, thiocarbonyl, substituted or unsubstituted imino groups or substituted or unsubstituted methylidene groups.

The group designated as Z represents one or more substituents selected independently from among the group of substituents defined for Z herein. When the cycle formed by B_1 and A_1 contains

fewer than 4 ring forming members, it should be a saturated carbocycle, i.e. cyclopropyl. When the cycle formed by B_1 and A_1 contains fewer than 5 ring-forming members, it should contain no more than 1 heteroatom.

Illustrative monocyclic ring structures which are encompassed by R_1 and R_3 in formula $\underline{1}$ include the following:





wherein Z is as defined herein.

Bicyclic ring systems encompassed by R and R in formula $\underline{1}$ may be represented by generalized formulae $\underline{3}$ and $\underline{4}$ as follows:

wherein B₂ and B₃ may be independently a saturated or unsaturated carbon atom or a saturated nitrogen atom, A₂ and A₃ independently represent the ring-forming chains of atoms described below and Z represents one or more substituents selected independently from among the group of substituents

defined for Z herein. Combinations of A₂ and A₃ may contain in combination with B₂ or B₃ from 0 to 5 double bonds. A₂ and A₃, independent of B₂ and B₃, may contain entirely from 1 to 11 carbon atoms, may contain a combination of 1 to 3 heteroatoms which may be selected independently from among N. O. S. P or other heteroatoms together with from 1 to 10 carbon atoms or may contain from 1-3 ring-forming heteroatoms alone.

Ring-forming heteroatoms may in some cases bear oxygen atoms, as in aromatic and aliphatic N-oxides and ring systems containing the sulfinyl, sulfonyl, selenoxide and phosphine oxide groups. Selected carbon atoms contained in A₂ and A₃ may bear carbonyl, thiocarbonyl, substituted or unsubstituted imino groups or substituted or unsubstituted methylidene groups.

Bicyclic ring systems encompassed by R_2 in formula $\underline{1}$ may include any bicyclic ring system of R_1 and R_2 having at least one nitrogen atom.

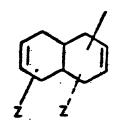
In regard to structures encompassed within formulae 3 and 4, it is noted as follows:

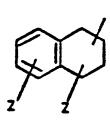
- (a) When B_2 and B_3 are both nitrogen, the groups A_2 and A_3 should each contain no fewer than three ring atoms;
- (b) When B_2 but not B_3 is nitrogen, either of A_2 or A_3 should contain at least three ring atoms and the other at least two ring atoms;
- (c) When either of groups A_2 or A_3 contains fewer than three ring atoms, the other should contain at least three ring atoms and the bridgehead atoms should be saturated;

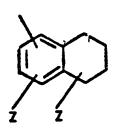
- (d) When the group A_2 or A_3 contains a carbon atom bearing a carbonyl, thiocarbonyl, imino or methylidene group, it should together with B_2 and B_3 form a cycle having at least four members;
- (e) When an annular double bond is exocyclic to either of the two rings represented in structures 3 and 4. it should be contained in a ring containing at least five members and be exocyclic to a ring containing at least five members; and
- (f) When a group A_2 or A_3 is joined to the bridgehead atoms B_2 and B_3 by 2 double bonds, the group A_2 or A_3 is understood to contain one double bond and the bridgehead atoms are considered to be unsaturated.

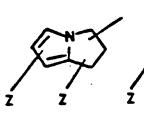
It is recognized that bicyclic ring systems defined for R_1 and R_3 may be spirocyclic ring systems and are not limited to the fused bicyclic structures of formulae $\underline{3}$ and $\underline{4}$. Spirocyclic ring systems may be saturated or unsaturated carbocyclic or heterocyclic and may be independently substituted by one or more substituents Z as defined herein.

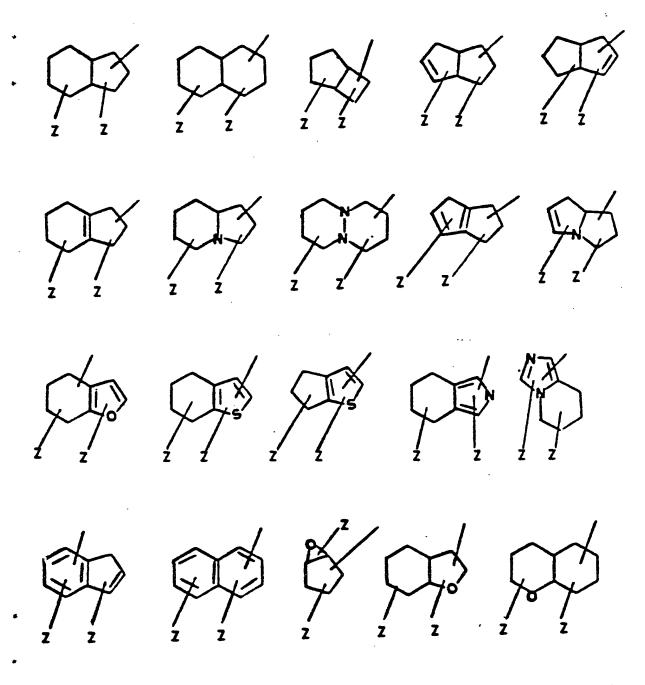
Illustrative bicyclic ring structures which are encompassed by R_1 and R_3 in formula $\underline{1}$ included the following:

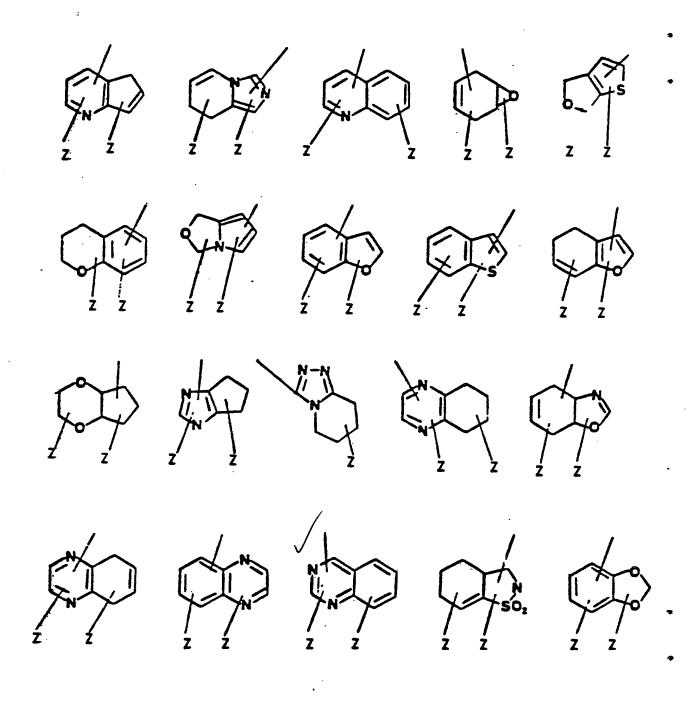


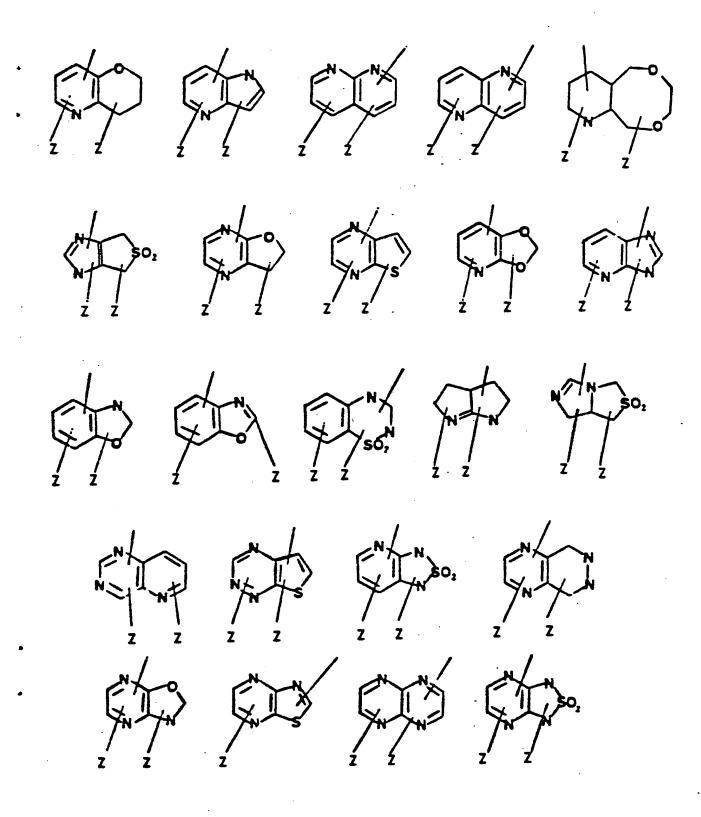


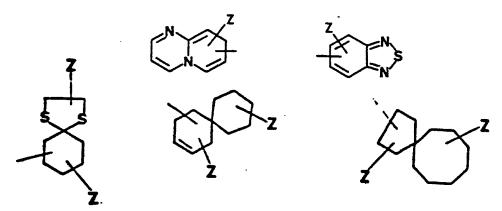












Polycyclic ring systems, i.e., greater than 2 rings, encompassed by R_1 and R_3 in formula $\underline{1}$ may be represented by generalized formulae $\underline{5}$, $\underline{6}$, $\underline{7}$ and $\underline{8}$ as follows:

wherein B₄, B₅, B₆ and B₇ may be independently a saturated or unsaturated carbon atom or a saturated nitrogen atom, and A₄, A₅, A₆ and A₇ independently represent ring forming chains of atoms which may contain together with one or the other (but not both) of their two associated bridgehead atoms, from 0-2 double bonds. The groups Z represent one or more substituents selected independently from among the group of substituents defined for Z herein.

The ring-forming elements of A₄, A₅,

A₆ and A₇ independent of B₄, B₅, B₆ and

B₇ may contain from 1-11 carbon atoms, may contain
a combination of from 1-10 carbon atoms and from 1-3
heteroatoms which may be selected independently from
among N. O. S. P or other heteroatoms, or may
contain from 1-3 heteroatoms alone. Ring-forming
heteroatoms may in some cases bear oxygen atoms as
in aromatic N-oxides and ring systems containing the
sulfinyl, sulfonyl, selenoxide and phosphine oxide
groups. The group A₆ may at times be defined as a
bond. Selected carbon atoms contained in A₄,

A₅, A₆ and A₇ may bear one or more carbonyl,
thiocarbonyl or substituted or unsubstituted imino

On structure 8 the groups 8, 8, and 8, represent independently a saturated or unsaturated carbon atom or a saturated nitrogen atom. The group 8, may represent a saturated or unsaturated carbon atom or a nitrogen or phosphorous atom. The groups 8, 8, and 8, represent ring-forming chains of atoms which may contain

together with 1 of the groups B_8 , B_9 , B_{10} and B_{11} from 0-2 double bonds.

The ring-forming elements of groups A₈,

A₉ and A₁₀ independent of groups B₈, B₉,

B₁₀ and B₁₁ may contain from 2-10 carbon atoms,

may contain from 1-10 carbon atoms in combination

with 1-3 heteroatoms which may be selected

independently from among N, O, S, P or other

heteroatoms, or may contain from 2-3 heteroatoms

alone. Ring-forming heteroatoms may in some cases

bear oxygen atoms as in aromatic N-oxides and in

ring systems containing the sulfinyl, sulfonyl,

selenoxide and phosphine oxide groups. Selected

carbon atoms contained in groups A₈, A₉ and

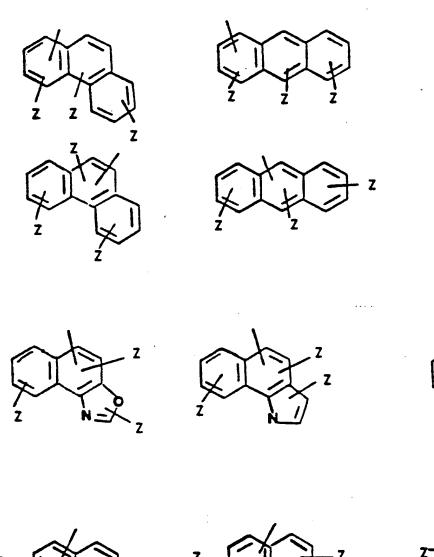
A₁₀ may bear one or more carbonyl, thiocarbonyl or

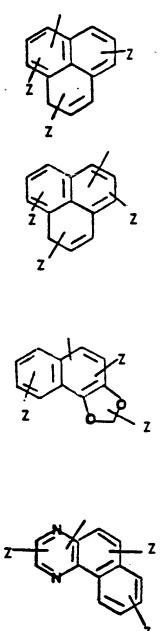
substituted or unsubstituted imino groups.

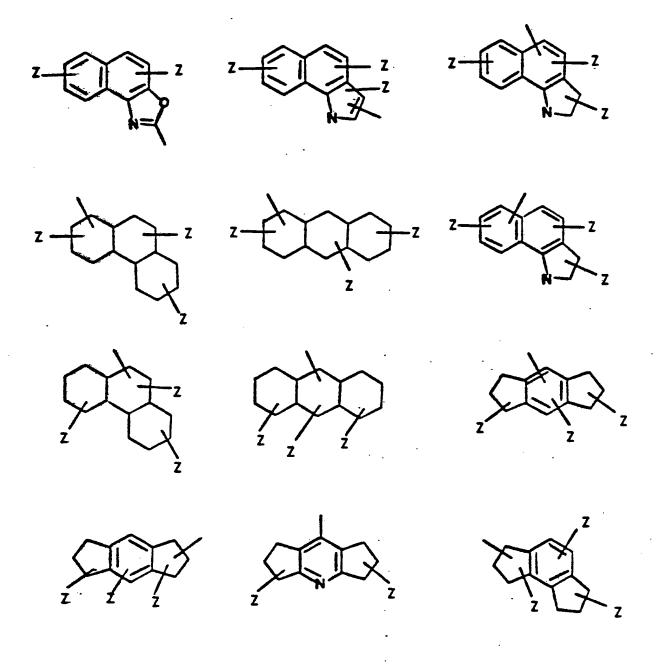
It is recognized that polycyclic ring systems defined for R₁ and R₃ may be spirocyclic ring systems and are not limited to the fused polycyclic structures of formulae <u>5</u>, <u>6</u>, <u>7</u> and <u>8</u>. Spirocyclic ring systems may be saturated or unsaturated, carbocyclic or heterocyclic and may be independently substituted by one or more substituents Z as defined herein.

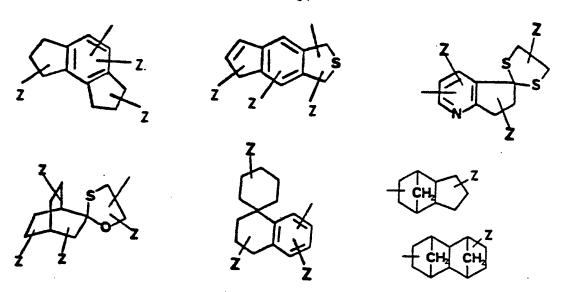
Polycyclic ring systems encompassed by R_2 of formula $\underline{1}$ may include any polycyclic ring system or R_1 and R_2 having at least one nitrogen atom.

Illustrative polycyclic ring structures which are encompassed by R $_1$ and R $_3$ in formula $\underline{1}$ include the following:

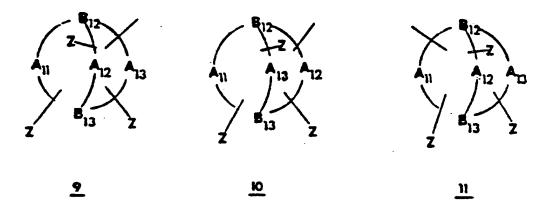








Bridged bicyclic structures encompassed by R_1 and R_3 in formula $\underline{1}$ may be represented by generalized formulae $\underline{9}$, $\underline{10}$, and $\underline{11}$ as follows:



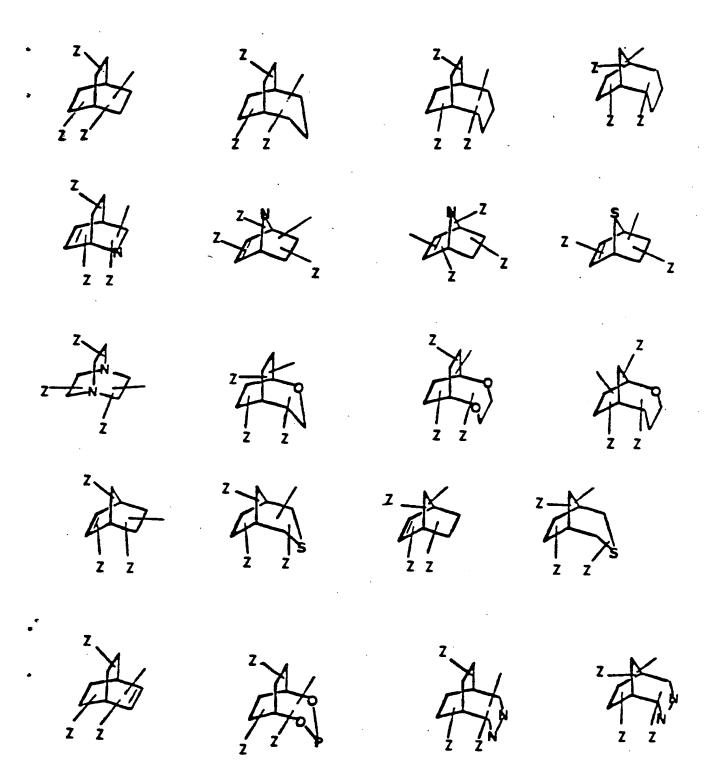
wherein \mathbf{B}_{12} and \mathbf{B}_{13} may be independently a saturated carbon atom optionally substituted by Z or a nitrogen atom, and the groups \mathbf{A}_{11} , \mathbf{A}_{12} and \mathbf{A}_{13} independently represent ring-forming chains of atoms which may contain, independently of \mathbf{B}_{12} and \mathbf{B}_{13} , from 0-2 double bonds. The groups Z represent one or more substituents selected independently from among the groups of substituents defined for Z herein.

The ring-forming elements of A_{11} , A_{12} and A_{13} , independent of B_{12} and B_{13} , may contain entirely from 1-11 carbon atoms, may contain a combination of from 1-10 carbon atoms and from 1-3 heteroatoms which may be selected independently from among N. O. S. P or other heteroatoms, or may contain from 1-3 heteroatoms alone with the proviso that when one of the groups A_{11} , A_{12} and A_{13} is a single heteroatom, the other two groups should contain two or more ring-forming atoms. A second proviso is that when one or both of the groups B_{12} and B_{13} is nitrogen, the groups A_{11} , A_{12} and A_{13} should contain at least two saturated ring-forming atoms.

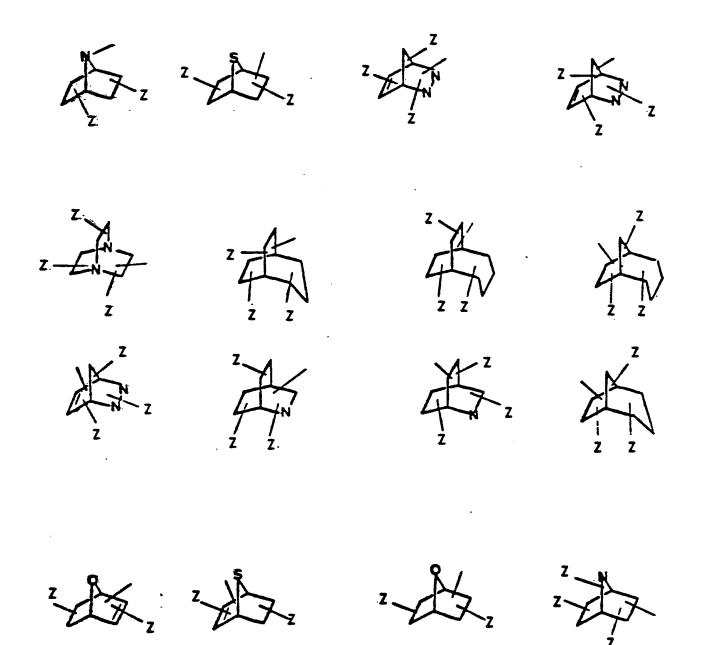
Ring-forming heteroatoms may in some cases bear oxygen atoms as in the sulfinyl, sulfonyl, selenoxide and phosphine oxide moieties. Selected carbon atoms contained in A_{11} , A_{12} and A_{13} may bear one or more carbonyl, thiocarbonyl or substituted or unsubstituted imino groups.

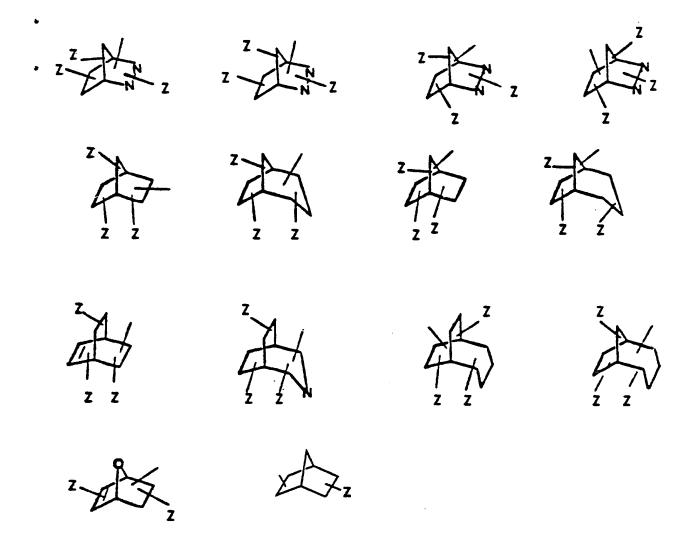
Bridged bicyclic structures encompassed by R_2 of formula $\underline{1}$ may include any bicyclic bridged system of R_1 and R_3 having at least one nitrogen atom.

Illustrative bridged bicyclic structures which are encompassed by R_1 and R_3 in formula $\underline{1}$ include the following:



- 40 -

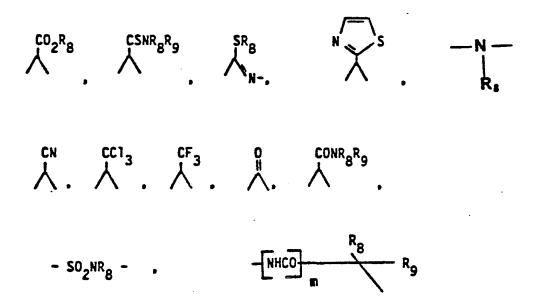


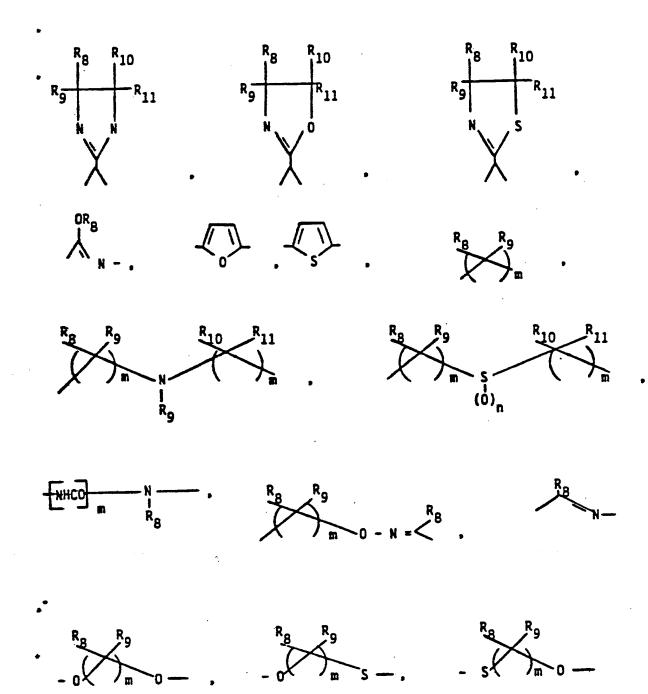


The substituent X may be an unsubstituted heteroatom such as an oxygen or sulfur, as in carbonyl and thiocarbonyl systems, or may be a substituted heteroatom or carbon atom. X may also be a covalent single or double bond. X may further be a saturated or unsaturated, branched or straight chain of carbon atoms; a branched or straight, saturated or unsaturated chain of atoms consisting

of both carbon atoms and heteroatoms; or may be a branched or straight. saturated or unsaturated chain consisting entirely of heteroatoms. Selected heteroatomic components of X may bear oxygen atoms as in the case of groups containing the sulfonyl. sulfinyl. N-oxide and phosphine oxide moieties. Selected heteroatomic components of X may bear one or more substituents Z as defined herein. Selected carbon atoms participating in X may bear carbonyl, thiocarbonyl, substituted or unsubstituted imino, substituted or unsubstituted alkylidene or one or more substituents Z as defined herein.

Illustrative structures which are encompassed by substituent X include the following:





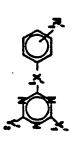
$$-N = \begin{pmatrix} R_{B} & -N - N & R_{B} \\ -N - N & R_{B} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} R_{B} & R_{B} \\ -N - N & R_{B} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} R_{B} & R_{B} \\ R_{B} & R_{B} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} R_{B} & R_{B} \\ R_{B$$

$$-NR_8SO_2 - . -OSO_2 - .$$

wherein m is a value of from 0 to 8, n is a value of from 0 to 2, and R₈, R₉, R₁₀ and R₁₁ are independently hydrogen or substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, polyhaloalkyl, phenyl or benzyl in which the permissible substituents are as defined for Z herein.

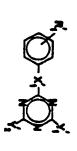
It is readily apparent that formula 1 encompasses a wide variety of heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds. Illustrative heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds within the scope of formula 1 which may be used for reducing transpirational moisture loss from plants and increasing crop yield are included in Tables 1 through 43 below.

		Ų,
**	13	1,
		2 2
	- -	2 2
4-612	0	2
CH ₃	•	CI
CH ₃ O	0	C 1
4-C1 ₂	•	2
3-612	·•	C)
5-C1 ₂	0	2
S	•	C
S	•	C
5-012	0	2
CF3	0	2
C6H50-	•	2
NO ₂	0	S
NO ₂	0	2
NO ₂	•	2



2

4-C6H5CH2O-	3-CH ₃ 0-	3-CH3CONH-	3,4-0CH ₂ 0-	4-(C6H5)3C-	4-CH ₃ S-	4-(CH ₃) ₃ C-	2,3,4,5,6-C1 ₅	2,3,4,5-614	4-CH3CO-	4-C6H5CO-	4-CH2CO2CH3	4-со2сн3	2,6-012	4-CH	4-61	3-CN	R'1
0	•	0	•	•		•	•	0	0	•	0	0	0	•	•	•	l, x
C	C	C	2	2	<u>C</u>	2	C	C	C	C	2	C	C	C	71	C	1,1
C	2	2	C	C	<u> </u>	2	=	2	<u>C</u>	2	2	2	2	2	-	C	4.5



Representative Heterocyclic Nitrogen - Containing Compounds

2,4-012	3-4	4-C6H5	2,4-C1 ₂ -6-COOH	4-(C6H5-N=N-)	3-(CH ₃) ₂ M-	4-C1-5,6-(CH2)4-	4-n-C7H150-	4-n-C4Hg0-	4-0-CH-	2-Br-4-C1	3,5-(CH ₃) ₂ -4-Br	3,4,5-(CH ₃)3	4-[C2H5CH(CH3)O-]	•••	1, 88	a di
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	l, x	**************************************
8	C	S	Cl	C	ន	C	C	2	C	S	2	2	Cl	2	۱,۱	
8	C1	C	C	C	CI	2	C	CI	C	C	2	2	2	S	4,5	

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

IABLE 1 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

	Š	`***	
	ř.	1.1	2
2,4-612	0	5	-
1-(4-6-24-0-64444-1-)- 2,3-(ch-ch-ch-ch)-	•	ວ	5
2-CH30-4-allyl	0	ວ	ວ
2,4-612	0	ວ	CH3
2,4-C1 ₂	0	6	CH3
), 4-(CH=CH-CH=CH) -	0	5	ច
,3-(CH ₂)4-	0	5	ច
.,3-(CH ₂)4-4-Cl	0	ច	5
., 3-(CH-CH-CH-CK)-	•	ວ	5
., 3-(CH=CH-CH=CH)-4-C1-	•	ວ	5
.,3~(CH*CH-CH*CH)-4-CH30	0	ច	ຣ
-כו	s	5	5
19-	s	5	ຣ
,6-612	v	ວ	ຣ
-сиз	v	ວ	
.4-612	v	ຣ	5

Representative Neterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

	۲ <u>۰</u>	ວ	ច	ຣ	ວ	ວ	•	5	5	Þ	ច	8	ຣ
`*`*	:	ຣ	ច	ຣ	ວ	5	•	ຣ	ទ	å	5	ě	ច
	-	v	s	•	¥	=	#2	· 📆	Z	Ξ	3	3	0
	, w	4-CH30	4- £	4-C1-2-CH(CH3)C6H5	13-2	to-+	to-+	4-(4-C1-2-BrC6H40) -2-CH3	2-CH3-4-(4-C1- 2-brc6H40)-5-C1	(J-+)	4-NO2	4-NO ₂	1-(c,H, C,H,+

3-C6H5-CH2O-

2-CH30-4-CH0 2,3-(CH₂)4-

2,3-0-c(cH₃)₂0-3-CH2-CHCH20-3-C1CH2CH2O-

3-CH₃SO₂-O-

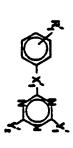
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

TABLE 1 (Cont.)

3-n-C4Hg0

2-CH2-C(CH3)CH2-	2-BrCH2CH2-	6	2-C2H5O-C-O-	2-n-C4H9CO-	2-CF3CO2-	2-C6H5S02-0-	2-1-C3H70-3-C1	2-n-C4Hg0-4-Br	2-(c,M,-()-	2-C6H5CH2O-	•••	22.1
•	•		0	0	0	•	0	0	•	o '	•	1,
2	Cl		2	2	c	2		Cl	S	2	2	L. A.
ខ	2		. 51	2	13	2	2	S	S · ·	C	2	Y'2

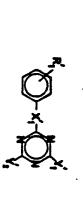
3,4-(CH-CH-CH-CH)-	2-(CH ₃ -(CH ₃ -N-)-	2-C ₂ H ₅ -4-Br	2-C1-4-n-C3H7	2-sec-C ₄ Hg-	2-n-C4Hg-	3-(CH ₃) ₃ C-	3-C2H5-	4-(1-C3H7)-	2-110	3- H0	4-40	, R.
	•		0	0	0	0	٥		•	•	•	15
	. 2	<u>.</u>	2	Ç	C	C	C	Cl	C	C	S	
	2	2	<u>,</u> 2	<u> </u>	2	.2	2	2	2	2	C	A, 5



Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

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4-(c ₂ H ₅ 0-c-cH ₂ 0)	2-(C2H5SCH2O)-	3-(C ₂ H ₅ SCH ₂ O)-	4-(C2H5SCH2O)-	2-HCaccH ₂ O-	3-HC=CCH ₂ O-	4-HCMCCH2O-	3-n-C7H15S-	2-1-C3H7S-	4-n-C4HgS-		R*1
. •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0	0	•	
cı	Cl	C	CI	Cl	C	C	c	2	2	G	1,1
2	2	C	2	2	2	2	≘.	2	2	2	4'2



2-C1-4-F 2-C1-4-Br 3-C6H5-0 3-C6H5-2-C6H5-2-[(CH₃)₃C-0-C-CH₂O-] 3,5-(CH₃CO₂)₂ 3,5-(C6H5CH2O)2 3,5-(CH₃0)₂ 2,6-(C2H5O)2

IABLE | (Cant.)

2,4-(C2H5C)2 0

2,3,4-C1₃ 2-CH₃0-CH₂-

- 25 -

2-NO₂-3-C₂H₅ 2,4-(NO₂)₂ 2,5-(CH₃C)₂ 0

2-F-4-C1-

4-C6H5SO2-2,3-(CH3)2

2-C1-4-n-C4Hg0-4-(2-C1-4-BrC6H4) 2,3-(CH₃SO₂)₂ 3-(4-C1-C6H4O)

IABLE | (Cont.)

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*
707

4-(C1-C6H4-S02-0-)	3-C1-4-CH30- 4-(C1-(1-4-CH30-)	2.4-4-(0)-0)-	, r.
0	. 0	0	

2

- 85 -

4-{(cH₃)₃c-c-}

Ξ.

2

2

2

4-(n-C4Hg0-C-0-)

2

2

2

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<u>"Ų</u>

4-CH-C(CM)2	4-CONHNH ₂	3-C6H5HHCO-	4-CONH ₂	2,6-C1 ₂ -4-NO ₂	4-C6H5CH=CHCO-	2-CH30-4-(CH3)3C-	3-[[7]0-[-0-]		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		2-8r-3-n-C ₄ H ₉ 0-	4-CI-3-((•)-O-))	3-CH ₃ CO-	:	30 -
•	0	0	•	•	0	6	c	•	c	>	•	0		•	-	×.
ខ	2	4 1	C	C	C	C	5	2	5	2	CI	2		ន	-	۲'۱
2	<u>:</u>	₹	c	2	2	<u> </u>	2	3		3	C	5		2	•	۲,

IABLE 1 (Cent.)

4-(CH₃)₃C-

2,3-(CH=CH-CH=CH)-2,4-Cl₂-5-CH₃ 4-NO2

2-C1Hg-4-ND2

2,4-Cl₂-3,5-(CH₃)₂-

2-CH₂C1-4-NO₂

2-CH₃O-4-CH₃C(NO₂)=CH-

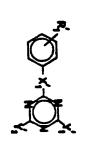
4-CH3SO2 2-CH3-4-C1-

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

Ivare 1 (cont.)

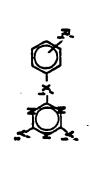
4-C6H50-2,4-C12 2,4-C12 3,5-C12 3-C6H50-2,4-C12 2,4-C12

- t9 -

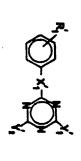


SUBSTITUTE SHEET

2-C6H5	2-CH3CO-4-C1	2-CH20CH3	2-CH ₂ OH-4-C1	2-01-4-102	2.4-C12-5-CH3	4-(H2MC-NH-) S	1	4-(H ₂ M-COCH ₂ -) 4-CO ₂ (CH ₂) ₁₁ CH ₃	R'1
0	=	3	=	0	0	0	•	. .	1.
CI		C	C	C	C1	2	2	2 2	1.1
2	2	ខ	2	2	C	c	2	<u> </u>	Y'2



Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compaund



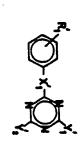
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

IABLE 1 (Cont.)

- 63 -

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

		-{cı-⟨⊖}-so₁}		R'1
0	Ξ	•	.	0 H
Cl	Cl	C	Cl	2 3
CI .	2	2	2	C1 7'2



Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

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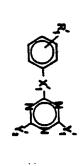
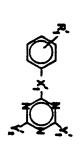


TABLE 1 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

- 99 -

3-C6H5	2,4,5-013	3-CF3	2,3,4,5,6-F5	2-CH ₃ O-4-CO ₂ H	R'1
0	0	0	6	6	l,x
<u>:</u>	2	2	2	2	1,1
2	2	C	្ន	2	. 2°



Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

- 49 -

Representative Heterocyclic Nitrogen - Containing Compounds

- 89 -

2,4-012	2,4-012	2,4-012	2,4-012	2,4-012	2,4-012	2	2,4-612	2,4-012	2,4-C12	2,4-C1 ₂ -6-C0 ₂ H	I	2,4-Cl ₂	75° 2	
0	•	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	•	0	0	•	X'2	
2	Cl	C	ខ	C	c	2	c	C	Cl	2	C	2	L,3	
I	- SCH	CH3S02	CF3	CH3COCH2-	CH3CO-	CC13	SCH3	C#	OCH2CF3	CI-NH-	\Diamond	P(=0)(0C2H5)2	**.	

2,4-012	2-01	2-CH ₃ -4(2-Br- 4-C1-C ₆ H ₃ O)	2,4-012	2,4-612	2,4-012	2,4-612		2,4-012	2,4-612	2,4-012	2,4-612	3-NO ₂	2,4-012	2,4-612	3-402	, 2°			
0	**	뫂	0	0	0	•		•	0	0	•	0	•	0	0	X1.2	;		,25 ,
2	C1	S	53	2	7	CI		C	C	C		CI	C	C	2	¥.	æ	Ų.	×
-P(=0)(0C2H5)2	CM	2	-OCHN	-P(=0)(0C6H5)2	-M(CH3)2	CH2CO2C2H5	W	-¢-cH ₂ c1	CONH2	CHF2	HORO-	-C#CH	-CH-CH ₂	-CaCH	=	, R.			

3{ c1 ⟨○⟩ - CH,D ⟨○⟩ - O -]	3-(n-CgH ₁₉)-	1 (○	·-[@-o-@-o-]	2,4-C1 ₂ 2,4-C1 ₂ 3-C ₆ H ₅ O- 3-NO ₂	R'2	
	•	. •	o .	¥ 0 0 ¥	7.5	
c1	Cl	2	2		C, A	, Q
SO ₂ CH ₃	g	cc 1 ₃	OCH2CF3	CH ₃ C ₂ H ₅ CH ₃	8.3	·

TABLE 2 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

- 11 -

3-{ c+H, CCH, O-(O)-CH,]	3 -[⟨◯⟩-cH2-⟨⊃⟩-cH1		4 C+40-C-0-() =]	4-(n-C7H150)-	R12	
v	•	0		•	× 2	×.
77	2	C)	C 1	CI	F,A	<u> </u>
0СН3	sc ₃ H ₇	5 _M 2 ₃₀	OCF ₃	0502СН3	# #	

TABLE 2 (cent.)

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

3- HCmccH ₂ O-(O)-8-		So ₂ CH ₃	SC2H5
Sc.,H ₁₉ S	E .	0502СН3	cr ₃
чссн,о-⟨О	3	-7	SC2
4-CHMH-	cc1 ₂	c1	SCH ₃
4-[c1-()-c4,0-()-s-]	ø	***	CH2CHF2
3-{c,H ₁₀ 0{O}-}	u	2	M(CH3)3
4-{CH1=CHCH10-{O-NH-}	X		OCF3
+[c1-⟨○)-cH,0-⟨○]-s-]	•	050 ₂ CF ₃	050 ₂ CF ₃

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

TABLE 2 (Cont.)

2,4-612

C2H50

2,3-(CH-CHCH-CH)

Representative Heteracyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

- 44 -

OSO₂CH₃

N(C2H5)3 ®

SO₂CH₃

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` .		

3,4-612	4-C6H5	4-CH3S	3,4-(CH-CH-CH-CH)-	3-C6H5C0	3-NO2	3,5-012	3,4-(CH ₂)4	2,3-(CH+CH-CH+CH)-	4-Br	4-C1	4-C6H50	2,4-612	2,4-C1 ₂	2,4-612	2,4-C1 ₂	2,4-012		7. 4
	3		•	#	•	•	•	W	S	•	•	0	0	0	•	0	-	×.3
SO ₂ CH ₃	0C0CH3	2	0502CH3	0S02CF3	0502CF3	0502CH3	CF3	cc13	OCF3	OCH2CF3	OCH2CF3	CN	COCH ₂ C1	NO ₂	CH	2	1	æ. 5
SO ₂ CH ₃	Сизозо	OSO ₂ CH ₃	C2H5	0502CF3	0502Cf3	OSO ₂ CH ₃	CF3	C()3	0CF3	OCH2CF3	C ₄ 3 ² H ₂₀	C <u>H</u>	æ	2	=	СН3		**************************************

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0	0	0	0	0	0	•	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	×

	H SO ₂ CH ₃	Y'6_ CN H SO ₂ CH ₃ SO ₂ N(CH ₃) ₂ CO ₂ CH ₃		·		=	, , , , , , ,		<u>۲</u> 10_	. H H
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		SO ₂ CH ₃	Ŧ	=	0	_		•		
		S02M(CH3)2	I	=	0	_		•	1	
		со2сн3	=	=	0	_		1	1	,
		N(CH ₃) ₂	æ	æ	0		_	•		
		=	æ	=	•		_	•		
		SCH3	æ	#	0		_	,	,	,
	#	C6H5SO2	=	I	0		_	-	. 1	
	æ	CONNCH3	=	=	0		_	•	•	
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	×	0C6H5	Ŧ	=	0		-			
	x	OCOCF3	=	=	•		-	•		
	Ŧ	CON(CH3)2	=	#	0		_		•	
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	I	=	×	=	0			1		
	x	C	=	I	0		_	•	•	

TABLE 4 (cont.)

- 87 -

NO ₂	*	=	Ŧ	=	=	I	I	=	I	Ŧ	=	=	=	=	#	Y'5-
Ŧ	CH3	~	Cl	2	=	C1	C	*	0CH3	OCF2C1	OCF ₂ H	CF3	C#3	NO ₂	2	Y'6
z	I	Ŧ	=	=	=	z	×	I	=		×	x	z	I	Ŧ	<u>-1'7</u> -
æ	*	=	=	=	=	=	×	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	Ŧ	Y'8
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Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

- 61 -

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C	CM	C	2	CH	2	2	CM	Ċ	CH2CF3	CH2CF3	C2f5	C ₂ F ₅	CF ₃	CF3	CF3	Y.12-
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Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

TABLE 4 (Cont.)

- 28 -

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Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

[ABLE 4 (Cont.)

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

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Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

H H H H	* * * *	8r # 8r # 1 1	CF3 H H H 1 1	H C1 H H 1	H M(CH ₃) ₂ H H O 1	H H 0 1	H CM H H O 1	CF3 H H D 1	Y'5- Y'6- Y'7- Y'8- M'	
0	-	-	_		-		-	-	þ.	
									-01,X -6,X	
•	=	€2HS	CH ₃	CH3	=	=	=		711,7	

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Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

£	-CH-CI	=	#	=	Ŧ	3	S	=	=	- (CH;	-CH-C	=	2	1.
=	T-CH-CH-	2	C6H50	=	4-C1C6H40	4-C1C6H40	=	-CH=CH-CH=CI	=	2)4-	-CH-CH-	CH3	æ	<u>1.</u>
C6H2O	C#3	C	C2H5	5 _H 9 ₃	· 王	=	CI	T	C6H2CONH	=	2	CH3	2	1.6-
Ŧ	I	3	=	=	=	Ŧ	=	=	Ŧ	=	=	CH3	=	11.7
I	=	=	I	=	CH3	=	=	Ŧ	=	=	=	#	=	Y'B
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SO	S	S	SO₂	20s	S0 2	S02	50 2	S02	SO ₂	S02	s02	S02	S02	1.1
2		. 2	2	2	2	-		2	2	2	C	2	C	Y-13-
	H H 0 0 SO C1	H H 0 0 1 - 50 C1	C ₆ H ₅ O H H O O SO C ₁	C ₂ H ₅ H H O O O SO ₂ C ₁ C ₁ H H O O O SO C ₁ C ₆ H ₅ O H H O O O SO C ₁	C ₆ H ₅ H H O O O	6H ₄ O H H CH ₃ O O O SO ₂ C1 C ₆ H ₅ H H O O O SO ₂ C1 C ₂ H ₅ H H O O O SO ₂ C1 C ₁ H H H O O O SO ₂ C1 C ₁ H H H O O O SO C1 C ₂ H ₅ O H H O O O C SO C1	6H40 H H H H O O O S02 I 6H40 H H H O O O S02 C1 C6H5 H H O O O S02 C1 C2H5 H H O O O S02 C1 C1 H H O O O S02 C1 C1 S0 C1 C1 S0 C1	C1 H H H O O O SO ₂ I 6H ₄ O H H H H O O O SO ₂ C1 6H ₄ O H H H H O O O SO ₂ C1 6H ₅ H H H O O O SO ₂ C1 C2H ₅ H H O O O SO ₂ C1 CH ₃ H H O O O SO ₂ C1 CH ₃ H H O O O C SO ₂ C1 CH ₃ CH	H-CH-CH- C1 H H H O O O S02 C1 6H4O H H H H O O O S02 C1 6H4O H H H O O O O S02 C1 C6H5 H H O O O O S02 C1 C2H5 H H O O O O S02 C1 C1 H H O O O O O S02 C1 C2H5 H H O O O O O S02 C1 C1 S02 C1 C1 S02 C1	C6H3CONH H H O O C C C CO CO </td <td>H-CH=CH- C6H5COWH H H H O O O SO₂ C1 H-CH=CH- C1 H H H O O O SO₂ C1 E1 H H H O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O</td> <td>C1 H H H H O O O I I I I SO2 C1 C6H5CONN H H H O O O I I I I SO2 C1 H-CH-CH-CH-CH-CH-CH-CH-CH-CH-CH-CH-CH-CH</td> <td>CH3 CH3 CH3 H CO O SO2 C1 CH4CCHH H H CO O C SO2 C1 CH4CCHH H H CO O C SO2 C1 CH4CCHH H H H CO O C C C C C C C C C C C C</td> <td>CH3 CH3 CH3 CH3 CH3 CH3 CH3 CH3 CH3 CH3</td>	H-CH=CH- C6H5COWH H H H O O O SO ₂ C1 H-CH=CH- C1 H H H O O O SO ₂ C1 E1 H H H O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	C1 H H H H O O O I I I I SO2 C1 C6H5CONN H H H O O O I I I I SO2 C1 H-CH-CH-CH-CH-CH-CH-CH-CH-CH-CH-CH-CH-CH	CH3 CH3 CH3 H CO O SO2 C1 CH4CCHH H H CO O C SO2 C1 CH4CCHH H H CO O C SO2 C1 CH4CCHH H H H CO O C C C C C C C C C C C C	CH3

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Br	C6H5	CH3	İ	CH3	=	Þ	S	C6H50	=	9	I	Y'6-
=	=	СНЗ	I	=	=	I	=	=	2	I	I	۲.1-
=	=	=	=	=	=	=	#	=	±	=	=	Y'8-
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CH3	32	æ	±	=	=	CH.3	C _K 3	=	=	•		¥19.
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=	=	Ŧ	Ŧ	CH3	=	=	=	=	=	•	\$	<u>L'12-</u>
SO	98	80	S	S	S	S02	502	S02	202	S	SO	X.4-
c	2	-	CI	Cl	CI	2	CI	2	S	S	2	Y-13-
		-										

Representative Meterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

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2		Ç	NO ₂	CF3	0СН3	СНЭ	C	C	×	£	MO ₂	CF3	OCH3	C#3	2	2	=	Y'6-
=	=	I	Ŧ	=	Ŧ	I	æ	x	=	Ŧ	x	æ	I	=	æ	=	I	Y')_
=	=	=	=	=	#	=	=	=	I	=	*	=	I	=	=	Ŧ	=	Y-1
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1	•	٠.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	r	•		•	•	Y-10-
•	0	•	1	ſ	•	ı	•	•	•	•	1	•	•	ı	•		•	¥.
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s	s	ø	v	u	u	S	v	v	S	v	S	v	5	v	s	v	s	X'6

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			±															
2	Cl	=	CH3	=	=	æ	cr ₃	I	ខ	C	I	C#3	2	NO ₂	CF3	=	2	1.6
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I	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	Ŧ	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	¥ . 8.
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×	=	I	ı	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Y'9-
=	Ŧ	=	1	ı	•	1	ţ	•	•	,	1	•	1	•		•	•	<u>1.10-</u>
				•	•	•	•	•	0	0	0	•	•	0	0	•	•	P -
v	v	v	s	v	s	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	1.12 1.12
v	v	s		•	•	0	0	•	•	0	0	v	S	v	v	v	s	<u> </u>

$$x' \xrightarrow{X'} \left(\begin{array}{c} x' \\ c \\ \end{array} \right)_{m'} - \left(x' \right)_{m'} - \begin{array}{c} x' \\ c \\ \end{array} - x' \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} x' \\ x' \\ \end{array} \right)_{m'} = \begin{array}{c} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \end{array}$$

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

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			=											
I	I	CM	NO2	¥	=	*	*	3 -	9	MO2	=	Ŧ	I	Y'5-
05H90	=	=	=	0CH3	CH3	2	Cl	=	=	=	CF3	0СН ³	CH3	¥'6-
Ŧ	=	=	=	I		I	x	I	=	*	=	I	Ŧ	1.7
=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	I	=	=	Ŧ	=	I	Y'8-
0	•	•	0	0		•	0	•	-	_	_	-	-	7
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1	•	3			•	•	ı		=	#	=	I	=	Y-10-
			至											
			S											
			s											

$$x_{i} \xrightarrow{X_{i}} \left(\begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ x_{i} \end{array} \right)_{i} - \left(x_{i} \right)_{i} - \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ x_{i} \end{array} - \left(x_{i} \right)_{i} - \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ x_{i} \end{array} - \left(x_{i} \right)_{i} - \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ x_{i} \end{array} - \left(x_{i} \right)_{i} - \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ x_{i} \end{array} - \left(x_{i} \right)_{i} - \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ x_{i} \end{array} - \left(x_{i} \right)_{i} - \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ x_{i} \end{array} - \left(x_{i} \right)_{i} - \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ x_{i} \end{array} - \left(x_{i} \right)_{i} - \left(x_{i} \right)_{i} - \begin{array}{c} x_{i} \\ x_{i} \end{array} - \left(x_{i} \right)_{i} - \left(x_{i} \right)_$$

TABLE 6 (cont.)

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=	0CH3	Ξ	=	x	=	CH ₃	æ	=	#	71	Ξ	87	C	2	=	#	I	Y'5-
осн3	Ŧ	=	t-buty]	isopropyi	I	Ŧ	CH ₃	C		FI	8r	=	æ	. C	ខ	C	I	Y.6.
I	=	æ	Ŧ	I	=	Ŧ	=	x '	≖.	Ŧ	=	=	x	±	×	= _	×	ין:
= .	I	=	æ	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	Ŧ	=	=	=	Y'8
_	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	-	_	_	_	مب	_	-		-	2
CO	CO	8	8	00	6	6	8	CO	8	00	6	8	CO	69	8	8	6	K'7_
Ŧ	æ	=	=	#	æ	=	×	=	=	×	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	Y'16-

æ	Ŧ	C	=	=	I	Ŧ	=	I	=	=	×	=	=	±	Ŧ	=	=	1.
I	I	æ	=	=	æ	æ	=	æ	CH	, =	NO ₂	×	Ŧ	=	OCF3	x	CF3	Ľ'5-
Снэ	CHJ	C1	2	=	SCH ₃	SO2N(CH3)2	SO ₂ CH ₃	CM	=	NO2	=	OCF2C1	OCF2H	ocr3	x	CF3	=	Y'6-
z	=	=	=	=	×	z	=	=	Ŧ	=	=	=	#	=	=	#	æ	¥'7_
æ	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	æ	=	=	=	×	x	I	¥-
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8	6	8	8	03	. 8	8	8	8	8	8	S	8	60	6	. 6	8	69	¥.7-
CH.	CH3	CH3	CH3	CH ₃	I	Ŧ	=	æ	æ	Ŧ	Ŧ	I	I	x	I	=	Ŧ	Y'16-

															I			•
x	æ	CN	NO ₂	Ξ	I	x	x	x	CH ₃	I	C	¥	=	=	Ξ	Ç	NO ₂	Y'5_
C	=		±	OCF2C1	OCF ₂ H	CF3	SCH3	CH3	Ξ	0CH3	Ŧ	C1	Cl	=	CF3	#	æ	Y'6-
															=			-
						_									æ			
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•	•	•	•	•	•	1	•	•	1	•	•	•	ı	•	8	8	8	¥.7-
COCF3	COCF ₃	COCH ₃	CH203	СОСН	COCH ₃	Сосн	COCH ₃	сосн	СОСН	COCH ₃	. сосн _з	сосн	сосн	СОСН	CH3	CH.3	CH3	Y'16-

			•									Ś						
I	=	I	2	I	I	=	=	NO ₂	Ŧ	I	=	C02CH3	2	#	=	C	I	1.
¥	=	Ξ	I	=	I	=	CN	±	Снэ	I	±	#	Ŧ	æ	Ŧ	Ŧ	=	Y'-5-
CF3	Снэ	CH3	CI	2	*	CF3	=	I	×	0CH3	CH3	±	Cl	<u>C</u>	=	2	I	Y.6-
¥	Ŧ	I	×	≖	=	=	z	=	=	=	I	#	=	×	=	×	=	1.7-
=	æ	Ŧ	×	Ŧ	=	×	Ŧ	=	Ξ	=	=	×	æ	=	=	æ	æ	<u> </u>
0	0	0	0	0	0	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		-		_	J	<u>=</u>
												S0 ₂						
SO ₂ CH	SO ₂ CH	SO ₂ CH	SO ₂ CH	SO ₂ CH	SO ₂ CH	.	z	æ	=	Ŧ	=	=	=	x	Ŧ	¥	æ	T-16-

Representative Heterocyclic Hitrogen - Containing Compounds

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_	فيد	_	_	_	I	1	
C	=	I	Ŧ	£	NO ₂	Y'5	
=	2	æ	NO2	Ŧ	=	Y'6-	.e.
C	I	æ	I	æ	x	٢.٦-	z, (x,)
=	×	Ŧ	æ	=	=	Y'8-	-z-z
0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
•	, .	•	•	1	•	<u> </u>	
S0 ₂ сн ₃	SO ₂ CF ₃	SO ₂ CF ₃	SO ₂ CH ₃	SO ₂ CH ₃	SO ₂ CH ₃	Y-16-	

x	=	¥	=	=	=	*	=	#	=	=	=	=	2	=	I	ļ.	
=	S	×	ND2	×	×	OCH3	=	=	. #	æ	C	C	=	=	=	Y'5-	
SCH ₃	Ŧ	NO2	æ	SCH ₃	ОСНЗ	×	СНЗ	CF3	- 71	₽	2	=	2	2	I	¥16-	
=	. =	=	I	=	Ŧ	=	Ŧ	±	±	±	±	±	Ŧ	=	=	<u>አ</u> .ነ-	
																K	

$$X'_{1}$$
 X'_{2} X'_{1} X'_{2} X'_{1} X'_{2} X'_{1} X'_{2} X'_{1} X'_{2} X

×	=	=	=	=	=	C	Ŧ	2	Ŧ	=	I	=	=	=	C	=	Ξ	Ļ
=	CM	NO ₂	Ŧ	=	=	=	I	=	=	=	=	=	Ŧ	×	=	×	Ŧ	Y'5-
=	I	=	CF3	0CH3	CH3	C	=	C	=	S02CH3	SCH3	CF3	ОСН	CH3	C	C	. z	1.6
=	z	æ	Ŧ	Ŧ	=	=	=	=	×	=	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	¥	=	Ŧ	1.7-
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IABLE 9 (Cont.)

$$\frac{Y_{1}}{Y_{1}} = \frac{Y_{1}}{Y_{1}} = \frac{Y_{1}}{Y$$

IABLE 10 Representative Heteracyclic Witragan - Containing Compounds

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	pouq	pouq	Bond	Dong	poud	bond	bond	bond	pooq	bond	bond	pouq	bond	Dond	Dond .	bond	pooq	bond
	single	single	single	single	single	single	single	single	single	single	single	single	single	single	single	single	single bond	single
Y.8.	I	I	=	×	I	I	I	Ŧ	æ	×	I	×	æ	×	±	×	I	Ξ
<u> </u>	=	Ŧ	=	×	I	I	r	I	I	z	I	=	I	pyl H	=	±	=	Ŧ
Y.6-	I	ຣ	I	I	ວ	8	=	I	L	teris.	I	I	CH3	isopropyl H	t-buty]	z	x	DCH ₃
Y.5.	æ	z	*	ຣ	=	=	=	۱.,	=	Ŧ	I	CH3	æ	×	æ	=	OCH ₃	×
7	×	ຣ	ຣ	=	=	æ	14.	=	*	=	CH3	±	=	×	=	OCH ₃	I	Ŧ

Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

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K'9_	single bond	single bond	single bond	single bond	single bond	single bond	single bond	single bond	single bond	single bond	single bond	single bond	single bond	single bond	CH ₂	CH2	CH ₂	C#5
Y'a.	=	=	I	×	ຍ	u.	x	Ŧ	I	=	=	Ŧ	=	x	=	I	±	Ŧ
<u>۲.7-</u>	=	Ŧ	×	×	ວ	•	±	=	I	£	Ŧ	æ	=	=	I	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ
¥.6.	æ	CF ₃	OCF 2H	OCF2C1	5	٠.	=	. ² 0M	=	3	SCH3	SO2CH3	N(CH ₃) ₂	CH3 ² 00	Ŧ	ច	=	C
<u>Y'</u> .5_	Cf 3	z	I	æ	5	L	N02	=	5	I	×	I	=	I	=	I	5	ວ
<u>K</u> 4-	=	=	I	=	ច	L	x	=	=	Ŧ	=	z	I	z.	¥	ວ	×	*

	4.7	CH2	E	CH ₂	CH2	CH2	CH2	CH2	CH ₂	CH2	CH2	CH2	CH ₂			CHC	3	35	
	Y.8-	¥	=	I	I	Ŧ	×	×	×	×	=	£	=	£	I	I	×	£	I
5 2 5	1.7	I	I	=	I	=	I	±	æ	z	=	=	=	=	₹	I	Ŧ	I	£
	Y.6-	5	=	٠.	5	I	Ŧ	DCH ₃	I	CHJ	SCH ₃	SO2CH3	N(CH ₃) ₂	=	ច	ວ	CK3	DCH3	10°2
*	감	×	L	=	Ŧ	KO2	2	#	CH3	Ŧ	I	£	I	æ	Ŧ	=	I	#	x
	<u>,</u>	I	æ	æ	.	Ŧ	±	æ	×	æ	¥	Ŧ	æ	Ŧ	I	ច	Ŧ	I	=

IABLE 10 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Witrosen - Containing Compounds

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¥.9~	CHCM	CHCN	снсо2сн3	CHCO ₂ CH ₃	-323-	- <u>)=</u> j-	-3:3-	-353-	-0=0-	-C áC-	-0=0-	-0=0-	-CH*CH-	-CH=CH-	-KH-CH-	-CH-CH-	-K3-K3-	-CH=CH-	
Y'8.																			
Ľ.)_	I	*	=	z	=	×	=	I	×	I	Ŧ	=	I	×	x	=	I	I	
Y.'6.	3	CF ₃	=	ວ	æ	ច	ຣ	CH ₃	0СН3	cF ₃	=	=	=	.	ວ	Cf 3	CH ₃	ОСНЗ	
<u>۲.5-</u>	I	I	æ	×	*	3 2	=	=	æ	=	M02	3 5	Ŧ	=	=	=	=	×	
<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>		=	=	5		I	ວ	×	=	=	I	×	x	=	ວ	=	I	Ŧ	

IABLE 10 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

	-6 18 -6#3- -6#-6#		o. 4 o. 4	a-ပုံ a-ပုံ	0 · j.
	2 ± =	= =	z z	* *	. =
o zyo	1 = =	= =	* *	= =	= =
			. EH3		N(CH ₃) 2
,	K.S.	= =	* *	= =	= =
	<u> </u> = =	= =	5 ±	= =	<u>.</u> = =

* | Febresentative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

U X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	

	A.9.	-2 ² H2	CH2C+	CH2C-	CH ₂ C-	-CH2-	-CH23-	-CH2-	-CH2-	-CH2-
							æ			
5	<u>۲.</u> 7-	=	=	=	=	=	æ	=	×	æ
×*	Ľ.6.	ច	ច	CH3	0CH3	×	5	ច	EH3	0CH3
							z			
	抗	=	ច	=	Ŧ.	æ	z	5	I	x

IABLE 10 (Cont.) Representative Heteracyclis Mitrogen - Containing Compaunds

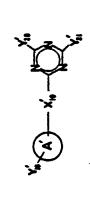
5	2 0

-6 <u>'X</u>	-C(CH3)2-	-CH(C2H ₅)-	-([2]3)-	0 * [†]	o• ပုံ	-S-CH2-	single bond	single bond	single bond	single bond	single bond	single bond
Y.8-	I	=	=	z	æ	=	I	=	I	=	±	×
Y.7-	I	I			Ŧ	±	×	I	r	I	Ŧ	Ŧ
<u>.</u> -9.7	0C6H5	-G	-0-CH2-0-	-0-CH2-0-	5	æ	¥	-H3-H3	I	-05H3O-	=	C6HS
<u>۲.</u> ۶-	=	=	=	Ŧ	£	=	CH.CH.	J-HJ-HJ-	NO ₂	Z	-05H9J	I
7	Ŧ	.	=	=	ច	±	-H3*K3-H3*H3-	I	=	=	=	=

Ü Z	¥2
×	محزر
**	 ->-

K.9.	single bond	single bond	single bond	single bond
Υ'8-	=	£	=	=
¥.7_	£	I	=	Ŧ
۲'.6.	=	C2HSD	CH3	ຣ
<u>'</u>	-5H9-	-CH-	=	=

IABLE 11 Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds



(,19	Α,	<u>*</u> 10-	Y.20-	12.7
-	phenyl	-C(CH3)+NO-	ຣ	ວ
1,6-012	phenyl	-CH=NO-	ទ	ວ
2,4-612	phenyl	-CH=NO-	ច	5
1-N0 ₂	phenyl	-CH=NO-	ទ	ວ
2-CH30-4-C5H110	phenyl	-CH=NO-	ຣ	ວ
10-1	phenyl	-COCH=NO-	ຣ	ຣ
	phenyl	-CH2CONHCH2CH=NO-	ຣ	ច
1-61	phenyl	-SCH2C(CH3)-NO-	5	ວ
12-1	phenyl	-S02CH2C(CH3)=NO-	5	ວ
	phenyl	. Se	ວ	ຣ
2,4-Cl	phenyl	Se	ຣ	ວ
1-8r	phenyl	Š	ຣ	ច
P-C1-5-CN	phenyl	-PO(OCH ₃)-	ច	ວ
3,4-(CH3)2	phenyl	-PH(*0)-	in.	L
•	phenyl	-0-PO(0CH ₃)-	ວ	ច
	pheny 1	-S1(CH ₃) ₂ -	ច	ວ
1-C6H5CONH-	. phenyl	-NH-502-	5	13
*	4-chloro-1- naphthyl-	-NH-502	ច	SC2H5

IABLE 11 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

	•	X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X		
۲, ۲	ઢ	<u>K.</u> 10.	Y.20-	r,
-C)-+	phenyl	-383-	ia.	-
2,4-61	phenyl	- 3:3-	1	0CH ₃
I	phenyl	- 7= 7-	ច	OCH2CF3
I	2-pyridinyl	-3:5-	ວ	ច
3-N0 ₂	2-pyridinyl	-CH-CH-(c1s)	5	5
3-NO ₂	2-pyridinyl	-CH-CH-(trans)	5	5
\$-C3		-CII2CH2-	ta-	5
	•	0.		
3,4-612	phenyl		5	ច
2,5-(CH3) ₂	phenyl	- J-HX-	ច	ច
3,4,5-(CH ₃) ₃	phenyl	-00-	ບ	0C6H5
3-01	phenyl	-00-	-	-

IABLE 11 (Cant.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitregen - Cantaining Compounds

	**	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		
Ľ19-	એ ,	K-10-	Y'20-	<u> </u>
-сию-(()-сию-	£	-сн2со-	G	-
		-C0CH2	ta n	-
5-C6H50-	1-naphthyl	-NHO-	5	5
2,4-612	phenyl	-8-8-	ច	ច
=	phenyl	-5-5-	ទ	5
2-F-3-C1	phenyl	-S-S-	ច	ວ
2,3-(CH=CHCH=CH)-	phenyl	single bond	ຣ	3
3-ND2	Liveyd	single bond	5	3
4-C6H5	phenyl	single bond	ຣ	3
2-c1	phenyl	single bond	ຣ	H31:3-
=	phenyl	single bond	5	CC13
2,3-(CH=CHCH=CH)-	phenyl	single bond	ទ	CH35020-

JABLE 11 (Cant.)

	**	**************************************		*
9	ž	, K	X'20-	<u>.</u>
3,4,5-(CH ₃) ₃	phenyl	single bond	5	CH35020-
· •	phenyl	single bond	5	CF3CH20
2-C ₆ H ₅	phenyl	single bond	•	L
2,3-(CH-CHCH-CH)-	phenyl	stagle bond	5	-SO3 CNAD
4-CH ₃	phenyl	502МНСОИН-	ວ	ວ
2-01	phenyl	502мнсомн-	5	5
3,4-612	phenyl	-cHcH-	5	5
3-C ₆ H ₅	phenyl	-CHCH-	5	5
3-NO ₂	phenyl	-снэсосиз-	5.	ច
4-C ₆ H ₅ 0	phenyl	-CH2COCH2-	ວ	5

IABLE 11 (Cant.) Representative Heteracyclic Mitragen - Cantaining Compounds

	A' K'10- Y'21-	phenyl C1 C1	phenyl C1	phenyl single bond OCH2CF3 OCH2CF3	1-naphthyl single bond 0502CH3 0502CH3	1-naphthyl single bond CH ₃ CN		1-naphthyl single bond CM CM		
, kg	됢	pheny l	phenyl		Į,			_		
	Ľ19.	2,4-612	. 13-1	-			-	-	3-C ₆ Hs	

	Company
	Containing
4	
TABLE 11 COUL.	44.000
IVER	Length Labels and the Mitchell of the second
	40,40,000

		X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X		
<u>1.19</u>	. 4	A.10.	<u>1.20</u> _	1.21.
Ŧ	phenyl	- CH2WCH2CaC-	5	5
I	phenyl	-8H-C.8	. 2	5
2,4-612	phenyl	-оси2си20-	5	5
2,4-012	phenyl	-0CH2	ຣ	ຣ
2,4-612	phenyl	-0CH(CH ₃)-	ວ	5
2.4-612	phenyl	-0C(CH ₃) ₂ -	5	5
2,4-612	phenyl	-0CH20-	5	5

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IABLE 12
resentative Heteracyclic Witrogen-Containing Compaunds

	긥	-	-	~	
0=qx 2 -x 2 -x	R.'8	0СМ3	OCH2CH3	£н30	phenyl
	-1,7	осн3	CH2CH3	LAuèud	phenyl

	R-11-	CH3	t-butyl	CH3
8, -8, -8, -8, -8, -8, -8, -8, -8, -8, -	B.10.	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃
	6	CH3	£	phenyl

Representative Netergevelle Altragen - Containing Compounds

IABLE 14 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

	Y-23-	050 ₂ CH ₃	OCH2CF3	ОСНЭ	Cr ₃	CH3502
ŎĴ [,]	Ľ.22-	0S0 ₂ CH ₃	. 2	lie.	ច	5
A. A	· R-12-	CI S S S CI	CI CI CI CI CI CH, SQ NH-		-э≘э-(О)-сн₁-(О)-с≅с-	-0-(CHFHP)-(O)-0-

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

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	Compounds
	Containing
15 (Cont.)	Nitragen -
IABLE	Heterocycije Mitroge
	tepresentative H
	E Pre

	<u>Y.28</u> _	2	ວ	5	5	ច	ច	ວ	ច	ច	ច	ວ	ວ
	<u>1'21-</u>	5	ច	ຣ	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	ວ	5
	1.26-	: ! 0	Ŧ	CH3CO		CH3SD2-	;	;	:	;	puo	:	;
*	<u> </u>		.	=	· *	*	S	-5-5-	-HH-HH-		single b	0	-CH=CH-
	1.25	2	5	5	5	5	ច	ច	5	5	ຣ	ວ	5
	<u> </u>	5	5	5	5	5	5	=	=	5	5	=	=

<u>1,</u> 28–	ຣ	5	ច	5	ธ	5	5
<u>1.2</u> 1- c1	5	5	ច	5	ຣ	ວ	5
Ľ26. 	;	;	1		ł	\$ \$	0C2H5
-1-4-0 -1-4-0	- - - -	- 1		z	SO	202	0=d<
<u>Y'25-</u> C1	ច	5	ច	5	ច	ច	ច
Ľ24- C1	5	2	5	5	5	5	5

<u> TABLE 16</u> <u>Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compaunds</u>

Y.30-	5	5	5	5	5
Ľ29.	5	5	5	ច	5
 8.13-			CI-()-8-()-8-()-0-	cl Color	n-c,H,O-101P

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

ວ Y-29_ 2

IABLE 16 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclis Witrogen - Containing Compounds

Representative Meterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds IABLE 16 (Cont.)

Y.30 5 ວ 5 ວ <u>۲.29</u> 2 ວ 5 5

IABLE 16 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

	Y.30-	5	5	5	5	5
	Y.29.	5	5 .	5	ទ	ទ
•	<u>13.</u>	-сн-	CH,-			->=>-(O)

<u>1.30-</u>	5	ច	ວ	ច	5	5
<u>Y.</u> 29_	ច	5	5	5	5	5
<u>B.</u> 13_	-3#3 - (0)-13	-5#20-C#C-	- 32 31	 	C! - N = N -	- s - c

ວ

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrosen - Containing Compounds

X'29_ -c-NH-

มี	5	5	3	5	Ü		3	IJ	3
1.29-	ຽ	5	5	ບ	ຣ		ຜ	ບ	5
 	C12CH-0-	כנוט	-CH-CHCM	-CH-CHCOCH3	-CH-CHCO2C2H5	-c0 ₂ c ₆ H ₅	-NHCOC2H5	CH3SO2NH-	-CH2CM

Representative Heterocyclic Nitrogen - Containing Compounds

5

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IABLE 11 (Cant.) Regresentative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Cantaining Compounds

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5

IABLE 17 (Cant.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

IABLE 18 Representative Heterocycille Witrogen - Containing Compounds

IABLE 18 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

	Y.34.	5	5	5	5	ច	5
***	Y.33.	ວ	5	5	5	5	5
(¢,)	-21 ²²	-	single bond	single bond	single bond	single bond	æ
	۲ _۲ [<u></u>		€ 		######################################

TABLE 18 (Cont.). Representative Heterocycilc Mitrogen - Cantaining Compaunds

	Y.34	5	5	ទ	5	5	5	5
\s \ \ \\	1.33.	ច	5	5	5	5 ·	ច	ຣ
	<u>K</u> .12.	¥	ž	single bond	•	a	¥	•
	<u>د</u> ا ،	CH,COC,H,	**************************************	۶-(ه	ملحد	~ *	G	<u></u>

	Compount
	Containing
IABLE 18 (cont.)	sentative Heterocyclic Witrogen -
	senta

·	<u>Y'34.</u>	5	ຣ	5	5	ธ	ົວ	5
****	Ľ33-	5	5	5	5	. 2	5	, 5
**************************************	<u>X-12-</u>	•	•	•	•	0	e	0
(ゞ)								

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

	Y.34	ូច	ច	5	5	5	5	5
***	<u> </u>	5	5	5	5	5	5	ច
	K.12.	•	Ŧ	₹	₹	Ξ	蓋	Ξ

IABLE 18 (Cant.) Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compaunds

	-18-17	5	5	5	5	. 5	5	5
ؙڒڿڒ	Y.33.	5	5	5	5	ច	5	5
(v,)	£'12-	H	Ŧ	Ξ	Ŧ	X	¥	¥
	A'2.			₫	- HD	₽		

IABLE 18 (Cont.) Representative Heteracyslic Altrogen - Containing Compounds

	¥.34-	5	5	ច	5	5	5	ច
	Y.33.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
×, ×, ×, ×, ×, ×, ×, ×, ×, ×, ×, ×, ×, ×	<u>K.</u> 12_	¥	Ξ	Ξ	Z	¥	single bond	single bond
	ર્ચ ₹(<u> </u>		\ \	\ - - -		₩

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IABLE 18 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

	13- Y.34	5	5	5	ច	5	ວ
***	Y.33-	[2	5	ວ		5	5
(A)	<u>K-</u> 12_	single bond	single bond	single bond	single bond	Ē	ŧ
	A'2-						

Y.34	5	ວ	5	5	ā	Ü	5
Y.33.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
L12-	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	ŧ	Ξ	±	¥

	esentative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds
3	100
IABLE 18 (Cont.	H
3	1
S	rocke
	Hetel
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	ntat
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	, <u>Y</u>	ច	· 5	ຣ	5 ,	5	5	ວ
×***	Y.33.	5	5	5	` 5	เ	5	5
(v)	K.12.	Ξ	Ŧ	Ŧ	ž	Ŧ	¥	₹
	A'2.	•	.		81			

IABLE 18 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

٠	Y.34-	ວ	5	5	ច	5	ວ	5
& 4 ≯ ³	Y.33-	5	ទ	5	5	5	ວ	5
**************************************	K-12-	¥	Ŧ	Ŧ	•	0	•	0

IABLE 18 (Cont.)
Representative Heterosyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

	Y*34_	5	5	5	2	5	5	ຣ
***	Y.33.	. 5	5	5	5	5	5	5
(A)	K.12.	0	single bond	single bond	single bond	single bond	æ	¥
	4.7				¥	- . .		

IABLE 18 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitragen - Containing Compounds

	*
**	•
4	

×	Ξ	Ī	₹	₹.	2	•	•
-21	I					٠	
	5						
Y'34-	. 2	5	5	5	5	5	ວ

IABLE 18 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

eterocyclic Mitrogen - Contail	**************************************
eteroc	

IABLE 19 Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

<u>*.36</u>	5	ธ	15	ច	5	5	5
Y.35.	5	5	ច	5	ច	5	ຣ
A.13.	•	¥	Ξ	•	v	202	v

IABLE 19 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

<u>Y'36-</u>	5	ວ	5	5	ច	5	5
<u>Y'35</u> _	5	ច	ຣ	ច	5	ច	5
<u> </u>	¥	•	Ŧ	o	•	¥	•

tnare st Representative Heterocyciis Mitrogen - Containing Compaunds

	Y.38-	ទ	ວ	ຣ	C 3	ວ	5	5	5	ច	5
R',-C≡C €	1.37-	ច	ច	5	ច	ວ	5	ច	5	5	5
æ	<u>8.</u> 14_	(CH ₃) ₃ S1	C2H50-	сн ₃ 0-с- 0	снзин-сн(снз)-	-(HJ)5C(OH)-		Ġ	CH2=CH-0-	(CH ₃) ₂ NCH ₂ -	(CH ₃) ₃ S10CH ₂ -

IABLE 20 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

	Y.'38-	5	5	5	5	ວ	5	5	C	5	5	ຣ	5
R,-c≡c €	¥.31_	5	5	5	ຣ	ច	5	ວ	5	5	ວ	5	· 13
	R.14.	-ı-cн₁-	CH30CH2-		CH3SCH2-	CH2+CH-	CH ₃ -C-	HC#C(CH2)\$-	-+(2H2)0±2H	C1-CH2-	Br-CH2-	HO-CH2-	CH ₃ O-CH•CH-

IABLE 20 (Cont.) presentative Heterorycile Mikrogen - Containing Compaunds

я. 1	R, -c ≅c	
R'14-	1.37	Y.38_
HO(CH2)2-	5	ວ
C2H5CH(0H)-	5	5
CH3(CH2)4CH(OH)-	ច	ວ
**	5	5
•	5	5
H2NCH2-	5	ຣ
(CH3)2MCH2-	ច	ຣ
(C2H5)2NCH2-	ບ	5
HCECCH2-NH-CH2-	ຣ	5
(HCECCH2)2N-CH2-	ច	5
0 CH3-C-	ວ	5

IABLE 20 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

$$R_{14}^{-} = C = C + \sum_{k=1}^{k'} \sum_{i=1}^{k'} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{$$

	Compound
	- Containing
17 110V	presentative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compound
	nrecentative

Y.40-	ເວ	ເວ	ט	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	ວ	5	5	(CH ₃) ₂	Br	5
Y.39.	5	15	5	ຣ	5	ວ	ວ	ទ	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	r B	(3
R.15_	*	4-6632	SCH ₃	CH-NOH	HCOCF ₃	NHCOCH ₃	CONH2	CH ₂ CN	CH-CHCH	CH-CHCOCH ₃	CH-CHCO2CH3	0000645	NHCOC2H5	W(CH2C1)2	H3SO2NH-	CH3)2M-	CH ₃) ₂ N-	CH3)2CH0-	.Cu.) . C. WO.

	Y	× × ×			
- - -	£.4-	K14-	1.42-		Ž
13-4'	phenyl	0	I	Ŧ	2
,4-c)	phenyl	•	ច	Ŧ	×
,4-cı	phenyl	0	=	5	Ŧ
12-5,	phenyl	s	I	×	5
-CH3-4-	phenyl	v	ຣ	x	5
ь ^н 40-					
-C ₆ H ₇ D-		•	.	44-	la.
•		:	;	•	4
-C6H3-	phenyl	•	Ŧ	L	
Ç-	phenyl	0	i -	-CH-CHCH = CH-	-H2=1
4-012	phenyl	•	5	-CH-CH-CH-CH-	-H2-H:
	phenyl	•	ວ	5	ວ

JABLE 23 Representative Heterscyclic Mitragen - Containing Compounds

	· (**)				
7. 5.	<u>A.</u> 5.	¥!\\$.	Y. 46.	47	되
2,4-612	phenyl	•	5	=	=
2,4-612	phenyl	0	ច	CH3	I
2,4-612	phenyl	0	ວ	5	=
3,5-612	phenyl	0	-	L	Ŧ
4-c1	phenyl	'n	2	5	Ŧ
3,4-612	phenyl	0	ā	Đ.	×
3,5-612	phenyl	0	ວ	5	ວ
2,4-612	phenyl	0	5	5	ວຸ
I	1-naphthy1	•	5	5	2
4-C6H50-	phenyl	s	5	ຣ	5
*	phenyl	0	5	ເວ	ວ

<u>1.51</u>	ຣ	5	ច	L	5	5	CH3
Y'50_	ច	5	5	L	Ē	5	5
Y.49_	5	5	5	•	.	ວ	5
X.16_	0	0	•	0	0	N	CH ₂
A.6_	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl
		•					

Y-48-3,5-C1₂ 4-N0₂ 2,4-C1₂ 4-N0₂ 4-N0₂ 3-C₆H₅O-H Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

	3	ບ	ច
¥'53_	ច	ច	ວ
A'1. K'17.	•	-CH2CH2-	0
A.7.	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl
Υ.52	4-[CH3CH(CO2CH2CH3)-]		

Compounds
2
3
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, , , , , , , , ,	K-18- Y-57- Y-58-	phenyl 0 Cl H	phenyl 0 C1	phenyl 0 C1	phenyl s C1 C1	pheny) 0 F	1-naphthyl 0 Br	0	
	Y.58_	=	Ŧ	ច	ວ	14.	Ē	ຣ	
<u>Y.</u>	<u>Y.</u> 57_	ច	ច	5	ເວ	•	2	5	
1,57_ 1,58_ C1 H C1 C1 C1 C1 F F Br C1	K-18-	•	0	0	v	0	•	0	
7	A.8.	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	1-naphthyl	pheny 1.	
, 2 2 2 2 3 3 5 5 5 5 7 5 7 7 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8	Ľ.56.	ت ت	4-C1 ₂	4-612	Ç	4-(CH3)2		4-612	

IABLE 27 Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

Y.62_	ວ	5	5
Y.61_	I	5	=
¥.60.	ច	Ŧ	5
X.19.	0	0	w
<u>8.9</u>	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl
<u>Y</u> .59_	2,4-Cl ₂	4-C1-C6H40-	2-CH3-4-C1

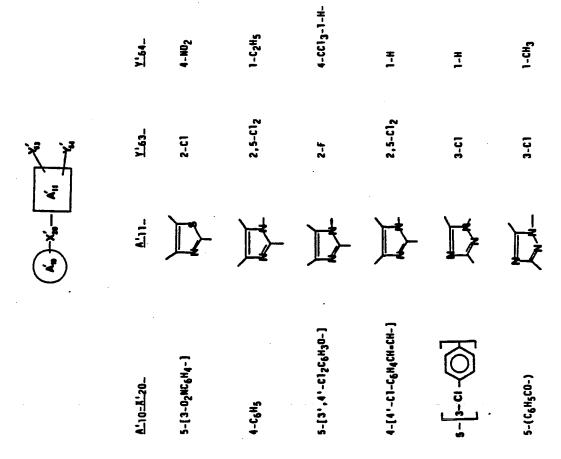
Compounds
Containing
Witrogen -
. Neterocyclic
epresentative H
œ

	A'10-K'20-	4-(4'-c1c ₆ H ₄ 0-)	4-(3',4'-8r2C ₆ H3MH-)	3-(2',4'-C12GH4-)]-(4'-0 ₂ M-C ₆ H5-)	4-(2'-naphthoxy-)	1-[4'-C6H50-C6H40-]
**************************************	4:11 _)
	<u> </u>	3-61	.	13-5	3,5-612	ري ب. پ	3,4,5-613
	Y.64-	12-61	# •	4-6613	. ±	1-CH3	

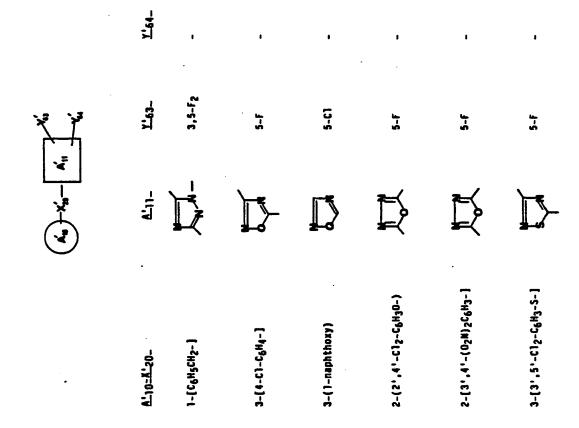
IABLE 28 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

	<u>A'10=K'20</u> _	4-[C6H5O-C6H4O-]	4-C6M5-	4-(4,-C1-C6M4-)	6-(3'-C6H50-C6H4-)	4-(4*-C1C ₆ H ₄ -)	4-[3-C6H5(CH2)3-]
- X X X X X X X X	-11-						
*	<u>Y</u> .63_	2,5-612	2,5-6,2	\$-£	2,4-612	2-F	2,5-612
	Y.64-	ı		.	ı	¥-5	ı

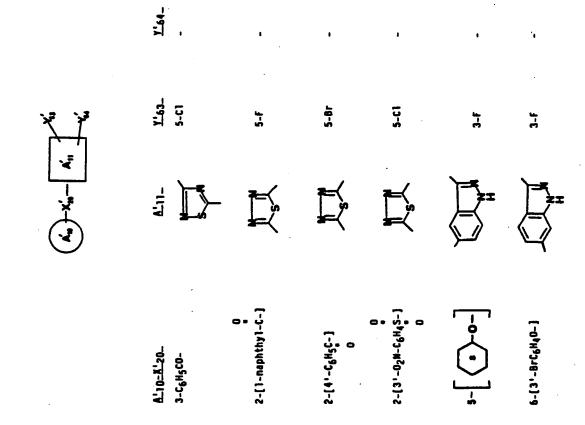
IABLE 28 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds



IABLE 28 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds



IABLE 28 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds



IABLE 28 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

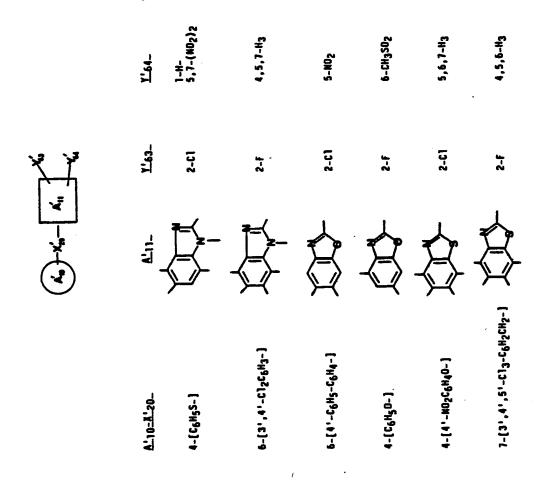


TABLE 28 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitragen - Containing Compounds

	Y.64	4,6,7-H3	4,6,7-H3	4-NO2-5,7-H2	4,5,6-H
	Y.63.	3-61	e. -	3-61	3-£
**************************************	A'11-				
	A-10-K-20-	5-C ₆ H ₅ -	5-{2',4'-C1 ₂ C ₆ M3-]	6-C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ -	7-[4'-C6H5-C6H4]

TABLE 29

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compaunds

N. S. C.	*, '.'x - ", y	→ ⓒ
·	~	

		× → (Č		
A-12-X-21_	Y.65.	Y.66-	<u>R.</u> 16.	IJ
6-[2',4'-Cl ₂ C ₆ H ₃ D-]	2-C1	12-4	3,5-H ₂	0
5-[4'-c1C ₆ H ₄ -0-]	13-2	12-4	3-H-6-C1	0
4-C6H30-	12-2	13-9	3,5-H ₂	0
6-[4'-C6H50-C6H40-]	3-2	4 -F	3,5-H ₂	0
6-[2',4'-(02N)2C6H3NH-]	2-F	#- - #	3-H-5-CH3	0
4-[4,-c]c6H4S-]	2-F	6-5	3,5-H2	0
5-C6H5CH2-	13-Z	13-+	3,6-42	•
4-(1-naphthoxy)	2-F	(J-9	3,5-H ₂	•
4-[2',6'-Cl2-4'-pyr1dinyl-S-]	2-C1	(J-9	3,5-H ₂	0
6-{4'-c6H5D-c6H4CH2-}	2-F	3-F	4.5-H2	0
5-[2',4'-Cl ₂ C ₆ H ₃ 0-]	13-Z	3-61	. # -	_
4-[4,-C ⁰ H ² O-C ⁰ H ⁴ O-]	2-F	6 -F	3,5-H2	_
6-{3',4',5'-Br3C6H2MH-]	2-F	9- 6	3,4-H2	-
6-C ₆ H ₅ -0-	2-C1	•	3-NO2-4,5-H2	0
4-[3',5'-C1 ₂ C ₆ H ₃ S]	2-F	3-CN	5,6-H2	•
4-[2',4'-C] ₂ C ₆ H ₃ O-]	2-C)	1	6-CC13-3,5-H2	0
5-{3'-c ₆ H ₅ O-c ₆ H ₄ O-}	2-C1	13-9	3-CC13-4-H	•

JABLE 29 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

	킨	•	0	-	0	•
	R'16-	6-C1	() - 9	12-6	±	· 12-9
→	Y.66-	4 -C]	4-C1	3-61	4-61	t)-+
A'n—x'n	Y.65_	2-C1	2-C1	2-01	2-C1	13-Z
	A'12=X'21-	5-C ₆ H ₅ SO ₂	5-(2,4-C12C6H3)502-	4-C6H5S	4-CF3-2-NO2C6H3	5-(4-C1C ₆ H4)SO ₂ -

IABLE 30 Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

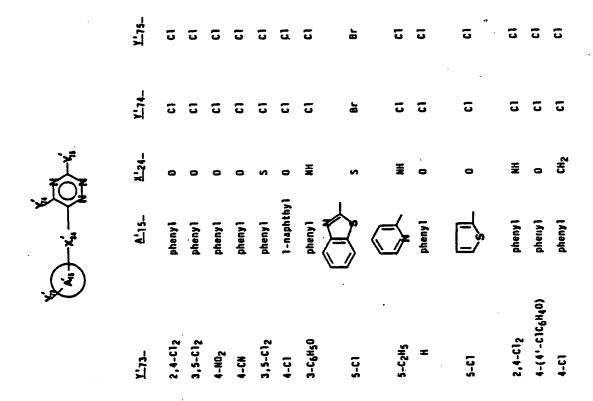
× (0)
- X
(بخ)

۲٬٤٦	٨.،٠	¥,33	۲,۶۵	۲,۶۵
		1	96	Š
=	phenyl	0	5	13
2,4-C1 ₂	phenyl	0	CJ	5
3,5-612	phenyl	•	C	5
4-Br	phenyl	0	ວ	ទ
3-NO ₂	phenyl	w	ບ	ច
2-CN	phenyl	0	ວ	5
4-(4,-c1c ^e H40)	phenyl	0	ច	ວ
1 -€1	phenyl	¥	-	L
5-C2H5	2-pyridyl	H	ເວ	5
		o	ธ	ຣ
		v	~	Œ
	1-naphthy)	0	ບ	5
	phenyl	CH2	5	5
2,4-612		single bond	ວ	ຣ
=	phenyl	-C=C-	5	5

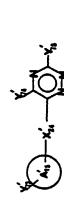
Representative Heterocyclic Mitragen - Containing Compounds

, , ,	V.14	X,33	۲۰ ۲	۲٬۲۶
-10-	<u>.</u>	d d	<u>:</u>	1
=	phenyl	•	ວ	5
2,4-Cl ₂	phenyl	•	5	ວ
3,5-612	phenyl	9	5	5
4-Br	phenyl	•	ច	5
3-NO ₂	phenyl	s	ຣ	ວ
2-CN	phenyl	, •	ວ	5
4-(4'-c1C ₆ H ₄ 0)	phenyl	•	13	5
4-c1	phenyl	Ŧ	•	4-
5-C2H5	2-pyr1dy]	¥	5	5
- 13-5			5	ຣ
도 연 나		v	£	6
I	1-naphthy1	0	כ	5
4-01	phenyl	CH2	5	5
2,4-612	phenyl	single bond	ວ	5
Ŧ	phenyl	-010-	5	2

Representative Hetergovolic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds



IABLE 32 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds



A.15.	K'24. Y'74.	¥'74	취 5
			5 6

TABLE 33 Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

× OI	

•	

<u>Y</u> .78.	5	13	5	5	ច	ច	5	ច	ě	5	5.	5
<u>r.n.</u>	5	5	ច	5	ច	ຣ	ຣ	5	ă	5	5	5
A'25_	•	•	o.	•	0	v	0	¥	ø	· ¥	•	Ŧ
A'16-	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	t kuad d	1-naphthy1	phenyl				phenyl
<u>Y.</u> 76_	=	2,4-612	3,5-612	4-N0 ₂	4-CN	3,5-612	t-c1	3-C ₆ H ₅ O-	S-C1	5-C2H5	1 3-5	2,4-612

IABLE 33 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

`*\	* <u>*</u>
Ŧ	Ņ.
No.	

Y'72 -11'7	כו	כו	single bond Cl	נט "טבט"
K-25-	•			י לבני
A.16.	pheny 3	phenyl	phenyl	Lvesto
<u>1.</u> 76	4-(4'-C1C6H40)	· 13− +	2,4-612	=

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

	Y*81_	ច	Ŝ	ຣ	5	5	ธ	5	5		5	la.	8	بشا	<u>.</u>	ច	5
	Y.80-	ບ	Ş	5	ច	5	ີເວ	ច	5	5	ເວ	1	40	L	Ä	5	5
والمعتاد	K.26.	0	0	•	Ŧ	0	Ξ	-CH=NO-	- vi	Ŧ	•	0	0	0	v	0	0
X X X	£17-	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl
	_91 <u>,1</u>	3,5-612	4-N02	4-CN	2,4-612	2,4-612	3-C6H50	2,6-612	3,5-612	2-N0 ₂	2,3-(CH ₂)4	2,4-612	3,5-012	2,5-612	3,5-612	2-C1-2,3- (CH ₂)4-	4-(4'-C ₆ H ₅ 0- C ₆ H ₄)-

Representative Heterocyclic Nitrogen - Containing Compounds IABLE 34 (Cont.)

	K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K K	تغريع	·	
<u>1.79</u>	A.17.	X.26_	Y.80-	<u>, '81-</u>
2-N02	phenyl	-N (5003H3	5	5 .
4-CH3S		v	5	ច
2.4-61,	phenyl	v	5	ຣ
, =	1-naphthy1	•	ວ	ច
2.4-63-	phenyl	0	S	3
×	1-naphthyl	0	050 ₂ CH ₃	OSO2CH3
3-C.H.O-	phenyl	v	CC13	CC13
4-CH ₂ D-	phenyl	•	*5	0502CF3
5-C«H«O-	3-pyridinyl	v	8 5	0C0C2H5
2,4-612	phenyl	0	OCH ₂ Cf ₃	OCH2CF3
2,6-(C2H5)2		0	- N [©] (CH ₃) 3	5
3,4,5-813	phenyl	. v	CF ₃	CC 33

IABLE 34 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

	Y.81.	0 • • •	0CH3	2	OCH ₂ CF ₃	SC2H5	SO ₂ CH ₃	OCH2CF3	5	ច	ច	5	CH30-	-N ₂ (EH ₃)	5	5	Ĉ,
	Y-80_	NO ₂	5	5	13	5	ני	OCH2CF3	OCH2CF3	CH ₃ S-	ະເວວ	. CH30-	ច	•	NO ₂	ເວ	ວ
المناجع الما	<u>K-</u> 26_	۰	•	5		•	.	•	0		0	0	0	v	0	0	0
X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	A.'17_		phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl	phenyl
	<u>-,17</u>	-o-(-)- IS	2,4-612	. tj-9	3,5-8r2	3-NO ₂	2,4,5-013	4-CF3	3-CN	3-C ₆ H ₅ O	3,4,5-(CH ₃) ₃ -	3,5-612	3,5-412	2,4-012	4-C6H50-	4-CH ₃ S-	2,4-F2

IABLE 33 Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

Y'85-	5	5	5	5	5	5
Y'84_	5	5	5	5	ច	ច
Y.83. A.27. A.17.	-0	-0				-0-{O-8-{O-0-
Y.82-	5	5	5	5	5	5

IABLE 35 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

Y'85.	5	5	ច	ច	5	5	5
Y-84~	5	ົວ	5	5	5	5	5
R-17	;-• - ()	≠ ;				; _ 5 ⁵	; ` ~ ? .
K-27-		, :0 <u>*</u>	=	· •	- T		
Ľ.83-	0,0	ຣ	5	5	5	201	5
Y.82-	ຣ	ຣ	5	5	ຣ	5	5

IABLE 35 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Nitrogen - Containing Compounds

Y.85_	ຣ	ວ	5	ច	ຣ	ຣ	ຣ	ຣ	5	ຣ	ວ	5
¥'84_	5	ວ	5	5	5	ຣ	5	ច	ច	5	ច	5
R.17_	;	;	ì	:	;	i	ł	- ;	;	;	t	١.
-12'X	-88-88-		-\$-	۰ o	-502	single bond	-S-S-	9-	- - 0	-3:3-)	
Y-83_	5	ວ	5	5	5	5	5	. 5	5	5	5	5
Y'82_	ຣ	ວ	ວ	:	ຣ	5	5	ວ	5 .	ຣ	ច	ច

IABLE 35 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

 Ya2- Ya3- X¹-77- K¹17- Ya4- C1	ຣ
	5
	CHO
	•
.	ວ
2 5 5 5 E	5

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Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds IABLE 35 (Cont.)

Y'85-	ច	5	5	5	3	5	5	5 .	5	5	5
Y'84_	ຣ	5	ទ	ເວ	5	5	5	5	Ē	ຣີ	5
£17-	n-C4Hg-	CH ₁ -	CH2 *CHCH2-	-03-0CH3	CH3SO2-	CF 3502-	ຣ໌		0C2H5	ច	
<u> </u>	2	=	2		=	z	•	a.	a .	P=0	P.0
Y.83-	5	ຣ	5	ຣ	ເ	ច	5	5	ច	ວ	ច
Y.82-	ច	5	ຣ	ច	ວ	ວ	5	5	5	5	5

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IABLE 35 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

R.11_	СН30-	; `		;	ł	
<u> 11-</u> 21-	0.5	- O	-0 GH,	0-CH ₁	-0 OCH,	4
['83 <u>-</u>	.	=	=	=	=	

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2

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Y'85_

Y'84-

Y'82-

	Containing Compo
IABLE 35 (CONT.)	Heterocyclic Nitrogen -
	resentative

Y.85_	ច	5	5	5	5	5
Y.84-	ຣ	; 5	5	5	ວ	ວ
R.17-	:		1 .		;	:
<u> 4.2</u> 7.	- OCH,	CH _P O-		CHOIC OH	-6 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0 -0	6
Y-83-	5	5	5	5	ວ	5
Y.'82-	5	5	5	5	ຣ	ວ

IABLE 35 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

Y'85_	5	ច	5	ច	ច	ច
¥.84-	5	5	5	5	5	i.
R.11.	:	}	:	1	;	I s
A-27-	Motodino -0 -0	-o-O-O-NH- Cl CH, C,H,	-0-(O) \$ (O) \$ (O) -0-	-0CNHCH,CH,NH-CI	-0О-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0	-e-{
Y.83.	ច	5	5	ច	5	ច
Y'82-	5	ច	ទ	ວ	ច	ច

Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds IABLE 35 (Cont.)

<u>Y</u> '85_	ເວ	5	ច	5	5	5
<u>Y</u> *84_	la.	5	5	5	ວ	5
R-17.	;		;	i	;	:
K-21-	-s-O-NHGNHCHCHINHCNHCO-S-CHO	-0-O-OCHCHO-O-0-	-°-{((()-°-{(()-°-()-°-	O.O.O	(O)-0-(O)-0-	
Y.83	5	5	5	ົວ	5	5
Y.82-	ຣ	5	5	5	5	ວ

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds IABLE 35 (Cont.)

Y'85.	ច	. 5	5	5	5	13
Y-84-	5	5	5	5	5	5
R-17-	:		:			1
3- K*27-	-°-(O)-(O)-°-	{O}{O}	о-{()-ин- отсистой ()-о-	-o-() - очисненто ()-o-	-s-\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	-S-{O}-Hothotho-
¥*83_	ວ	5	ច	5	ວ	5
Y.82-	5	5	5	сн30	5	ទ

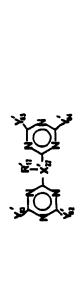
IABLE 35 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

Y.85.	5	5	5	ច	5	ច
¥184	5	ច	ธ	5	5	5
<u>8.</u> 17_	;	ł	;	:	:	:
	-оснсн,снсн,о-о- сн, сн, вг	- scнсирснсир-(О)- o - сн, сн,	CH, CH, CH, CH, O-CCH-CH-O-CH-CH-O-CH, CH, CH, CH, CH, CH, CH, CH, CH, CH,	-N-CO-NIH-()-C-NIH-()-CO-()-O	-o-{O}-อรี่หวันวันวันวหา-	-0-(C)-0-13/C) 30-(C)-0-
 Υ' 83	5	5	ຣ	5	ຣ	ច
Y.82-	5	5	5	5 .	: 5	5

Representative Meterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds IABLE 35 (Cont.)

J					٠	
Y.85.	ວ	5	5	5	5	2
Y.84-	5	5	5	5	ទ	5
R.17-	;	;	ł	ŀ	1	:
1.27.	-0-{O}-0-3-Iнэ́нэо-ўнэ́нэо-	-o-C-MHCCH, CH, AH-CO-go-	-о-(О)-о-3-(О)-о-3ноноо-	- о-{О}-Физирондиро-	-o-﴿ᢕ᠆๗หว่หว่างใจ'หวาหว)o-	-{((), ((a, c, h, c)), -{(()}
Y. 83-	5	5	5	5	5	ទ
Y.82-	ច	5	5	5	5	ຣ

IABLE 35 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds



Y.85_	ច	5	ວ	5	5	5	ួច	5
Y.84.	5	ច	ຣ	5	ច	5	5	5
R-17-	;	;	;	;	:	;	;	;
<u>#.</u> 21_	P	-0-C-CH-CH-0-C-CH-CH-0-CH ₁	-0-{О}-оссидиднобо-О-о-	-s-{O}-нм('нэ)- 00-{O}-o-	-S-O-NHGNHCHCHWHCNHOOH	0-(C)-HN- DOHOHOO-(C)-0-	-о-(О)-оўнэйнэйнэни-	
Y'83_	5	5	ច	5	ច	5	ຣ	ច
Y'82-	ຣ	ច	5	5	5	ຣ		CH ₃

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

<u>X.89</u>	o x	•	0	2		• •	<u>.</u>
<u> 1.68</u>	Ξ	-H3-H3-H3-	I	-o, o-ch, o-ch, o-	=	I	=
Y.87_	-0H0CDCH'0	C, H, O-O-N=N-	n-C ₇ H ₁ SO-	Ŧ	-61H6J-u	~C.M.G.~O	-• ⊘ •- ⊘
7,86-	Ŧ	I	Ŧ			I	ı

TABLE 36 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

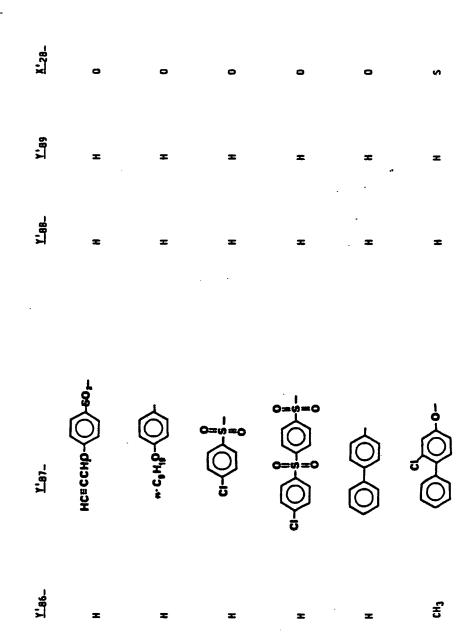
¥.86-	Y'87.	Y'88_	Y.89	X.28_
æ	CH, CH, C	=	=	•
Ŧ	CH ₁ O ₂	·	z	0
Ŧ	-i(ch))(ch))-	×	· ·	•
=	— ch,o————————————————————————————————————	=	x	o '
5	-(,,))-(C)-qch)-	Ŧ	5	•
F	CH, OCCH, O-0, H, O	ı.	±	0

TABLE 36 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

	X.28.	•	o	•	•		0
	68 ₋ 7	5	±	ច	5	r	=
	Y.88_	· =	= .	Ŧ	I	x	x
•	<u>***</u>	-1(cH3)2-C(CH3)1-	сн,=снсн,0-{(Сн,),-	CH ₂ =C-CH ₂ O-C(CH ₃)2 - CH ₃ CH ₃ - CH ₃	(сн.); Ссн., ссн.	-8-(O)-cHo-(O)	- s-{(()-dноно='но
	¥.86_	5	E	5	5	.	I

X.28 Y'.89 Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds Y'88-TABLE 36 (Cont.) Y-81-Y.86.

TABLE 36 (Cont.)
Representative Meterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds



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IABLE 35 (Co Representative Heterocyclic Nitro	int.)	gen - Containing Compounds
	<u> </u>	Heterocycl

K'28-	0	Zos	0	•	•	•
<u>Y.</u> 89	±	z	z	±	=	I
<u>Y</u> .88_	.	=	EH3	±	=	I
۲,87	сі — О — о — О — мис (сн.), син —	сі—О С(сн.),мнс(сн.),мн —	OCHCH,O-CHCH,O-	CI - CH,	CI CI CI	CHICHCH,NHCHCH,NH-
d						

TABLE 36 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

X*28-			-		
뉣	v	3	•	ž	
6		·			•
¥.89	±		5	Ŧ	= =
Y.88.			-		
되	±	±	ວ	5	* *
<u>Y</u> .87	CI CI CH,	-C+4, g -0 -0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CH3CH2(CH2)5CH2-	СН ₃ ОСН ₂ СС-СН ₂ -СН ₂ С-О- О О	сн,оснсн,ос, — Сн, сн, сн, ос, н, о — С(сн,), —
Y.86.	=	*	=	ຣ	¥ I

	Compound
	Containing
	11c Witrogen
1	Heterocycli
	t ive
	epresentative
	epre

gr gr	$R_{in} \left(A_{in} \right) \times A_{in} \left(A_{in} \right) $		
R.18.	A.18_	A'29_	<u>Y.90</u>
*	phenyl	•	ຣ
12-+	phenyl	•	5
2.4-612	phenyl	0	ວ
3-CN	phenyl	0	5
2.4-(CH ₃) ₂	phenyl	0	2
2-CH ₃ -4-C1	pheny l	0	5
-05H30-	phenyl	0	2
3-C6H5CH2O-	phenyl	0	5
3,5-612	phenyl	0	5
2,4,5-Br ₃	phenyl	v	ຣ
2,4-612	phenyl	v	2
3-(4-C1-C ₆ H ₄)-	phenyl	'n	5
t-c)	phenyl	Ŧ	ច
1 2- +	pheny 1	=	•
3,4,5-(CH ₃) ₃	pheny l	Ħ	-
3-c _H 30-	pheny l	H	-
3-NO ₂	pheny 1	•	<u>-</u>
3,4-612	pheny 3	CH ₂	5

IABLE 37 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

 œ	Ría (Aía) Xía (India) - Vía		
.18.	A'18.	X.29_	Y.90
2,4-61,	pheny 1	single bond	5
	phenyl	single bond	5
4-(C ₆ H ₅ O)-	phenyl	single bond	
4-65	phenyl	-60%	ວ
3-61	phenyl		5
.	1-naphthyl	, o	5
4-c1	1-naphthy1		5.
5,6,7,8-M	1-naphthy1	0	. L
6-CH ₃	3-pyridinyl	•	٠
3-61	4-pyridinyl	0	. 5
12-S	2-thlenyl	0	2
3-61	phenyl		5
I	2-benzoxazolyl	=	\$
=	2-naphthyl	•	ວ
2,4-612	phenyl	-CH ₂ 0-	5

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); œ	R. (A.)		
R.10.	A.18.	<u>K'29.</u>	Y.90
	phenyl	0	ច
I	phenyl	v	5
t-c1	phenyl		ວ
3,5-612	phenyl	v	5
4-CeH30-	phenyl	0	5
2,4-Br ₂	phenyl	v	5
4-CH ₃	phenyl	6	L
3-(4-C1-C6H4D)	phenyl	0	ຣ
3-CeH50-	phenyl	X	5
3-C _H 30-	phenyl	=	•
2.4-612	phenyl	CH	ວ
2,4,5-613	phenyl	single bond	ច
4-CH ₃ 0-	phenyl	single bond	5
3,5-(CH ₃ 0) ₂	phenyl	0	5
2-Br-4-Cl	phenyl		ů.
3-C1-4-CH3CH20	phenyl	-CH ₂ CH ₂ -	2
3-CH ₃ CH ₂ O-4-CH ₃	phenyl	-CONH-	5
=	1-naphthy1	0	5

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	Pario General
	Contatning
MARLE 38 [CONT.]	Mitrogen
IABLE	presentative Hateroryclic Witness - Containing Company
	presentative

	n.(-A.)-x.(-,-		
R. 18.	, A ² 18-	X.29.	<u>Y</u> .90
Ŧ	2-naphthy1	0	5
5-CH ₃ CH ₂	3-pyridinyl	±=-	-
4-Br	2-thienyl	•	5
4-CH ₃	2-thiazolyl	-	4-
· =	phenyl	-3:3-	5
2,4-612	phenyl	-сн,0-	5
=	phenyl	-ск,о-	ຣ
5,6,7,8-H	1-naphthy1		5
3,4,5-61,	phenyl	5	ä

<u>| IABLE JS</u> | Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

1		
A.18_	<u>1,79</u>	7;₹
phenyl	0	ច
phenyl	•	5
phenyl	•	5
pheny 1	0	ច
phenyl	•	ວ
phenyl	S	5
phenyl	v	5
pheny l	w	5
phenyl	•	5
phenyl	0	5
phenyl	Ŧ	-
phenyl	X	•
phenyl	•	L
phenyl	0	ວ
phenyl	•	ວ
phenyl	CH ₂	ວ
phenyl	single bond	5
phenyl	· single bond	5

TABLE 39 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

<u>R-</u> 18- 2-сн ₃ -4-с1	A-18	K-29_	Y_90
3-c1 4-c1	phenyl phenyl	, o. E E	د د د
	1-naphthy1	. 0	ວ
	2-naphthyl	•	5
4-C1	1-naphthy1	•	ច
4-CH ₃	2-pyridinyl	•	5
•	3-pyridinyl	•	-
S-C1	2-thlenyl	0	ວ
5-CH ₃	3-isoxazolyl	¥	•
,	phenyl	-323-	ຣ
2,5-612	phenyl	•	ē

IABLE 40 Representative Heterosyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

Ru-Xi-II	
,	

R'19	K*30	1,2	7,5	, 61 , 61	۲٬92
(CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ CH ₂ -	single bond	•		5	ຣ
СН2=СИСН2-	single bond	•.	6	- 5	5
HCaccH ₂ -	single bond	•	6	5	5
∵ • □	single bond	•	•	5	ច
HM-C- I MH ₂	single bond	•		5	5
. ·	single bond		0		ວ

IABLE 40 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

·		R _{u-X} ,	`* <u>*</u>		
R. 19	X,30	1,7	2,2	16,,	۲٬92
СН3(СН2)16С- 0	single bond	•	•	5	5
H2N-C5-N2H	single bond		•	15	5
(HOCH2)3C-	single bond	•		5	ច
-5-#2±	single bond	9	c	5	5
CH3OCH2CH2-	single bond	o	o	ច	5
5-bromo-2-thlazolyl	single bond	•	0	5	5

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IABLE 40 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

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Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds IABLE 40 (Cont.)

		R. X.	¥.}*		
R' 19	X,30	1,2	1,5	۲. ₉ ۰	۲,95
2-benzoxazolyl	single band	G		5	5 .
2-benzothlazolyl	single bond	•	0	5	5
3-pyridinylmethyl	single bond	·	9	5	5
2-pyridinylmethyl	single bond	. •	•	2	5
4-pyridinylmethyl	single bond	•	O	5	5
3-phenyl-2-propenyl	single bond	•	0	ວ	· 5

single bond

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IABLE 40 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Nitrogen - Containing Compounds

	16,,	5	5	5	5	5	
	1,5	6	•	.	•	0	
R. A.	1,1		0	•	•	0	
	ж, зо	single bond					

4-tolylsulfonyl

phenylethynyl

3-phenylpropyl

5

IABLE 40 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

R ₁₀ -X ₁ -X ₁ -X ₁ -X ₂ -X ₁ -X ₂

R. 19	X*30	1,1	2,2	16,4	¥,85
2-phenylethyl	single bond		o	ě	æ
benzenesulfanyl	single bond	0	•	CH3	. 5
benzyl	single bond	•	•	ບ	19
C2H5	single bond		9	In	ច
cyclohexyl _.	single bond	9		ta <u>,</u>	.
cyclohexyl	single bond	•	•	1	I

5

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IABLE 40 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

	R'19 K'30	3-methyl-5-isoxazolyl	5-methyl-3-isoxazolyl -MH-	3-methyl-5-isothlazolyl -WH-	5-bromo-3-isothiazolyl	5-ethyl-2-(1,3,4-thladlazolyl) -WH-	
I	1.2	.	•	9	•	•	
•	7,5	0	9	•	9	•	- (
	16,1	5	5	5	5	13	3
	- 1					-	

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IABLE 40 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

TABLE 40 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

R's—X's——X's	

9	Х,30	1,2	2,2		۲٬92
3,4-d1chlorophenyl	=======================================	· vs	· vs	5	5 .
phenyl	-CH2-	·	и	5	ច
4-chlorophenyl	-CH2-	vs	vs	5	<u>.</u>
3-methyl-4-chlorophenyl	single bond	w	vs	ä	×
phenyl	-642-	a	ø	.	ច
2-furyl	-CH2-	CH3N	•	· • 5	ຣ

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IABLE 40 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

	·					
	16,4	ច	5	5	5	5
**************************************	2,2	e	0		0	.
R. X.	1.7	C ₂ H ₅ N	•	•	o _	0
·	K'30	-сн(снз)-	-N(CH3)-	-CH2-	single bond	single bond

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

R ₂₀ - X ₃₁ - N ₄₁

R'20	и, зз	2:3	۲'93	۲,84	٧.95
.,4-d1chlorophenyl	single bond	s.	5	5	5
e,4-dichlorophenyl	single bond	CH2	5	5	5
shenyl	single bond	CH ₂	L	L	L.
2,4-d1chlorophenyl	single bond	¥	±	±	.
phenyl	single bond	NCH ₃	.	.	.
4-chlorophenyl	single bond	.	5	ຣ	5

IABLE 41 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

		H, -X, -X, -X, -X, -X, -X, -X, -X, -X, -X	`*************************************		
R, 20	ж,эз	2,3	r, 63	4,34	۲٬ ₉₅
2,4-dichlorophenyl	single bond	Ŧ	5	5	5
phenyl	-сн2сн2-	•	5	5	5
phenyl	-CH2-	w	5	5	5
phenyl	-СН(СИ3)-	•	5	5	ຣ
phenyl	-CH3-	•	ច	5	5
phenyl	-нэ•нэ-	٥	5	5	5

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

••		
, Z	$R_{10}^{\prime}-X_{11}^{\prime}-R_{12}^{\prime}$	`> ⁸

R'20	х,31	7,3	٨,63	*6,4	۲.95
phenyl	- - - - - -	•	5	5	5
phenyl	-(0*)5-	0	5	2	ទ
phenyl	-205-	•	ទ	. 5	5
2-chlorophenyl	-CH2-	표	5	5	ຣ
1-nephthyl	single bond	•	ט	5	5
I-naphthylmethyl	single bond	Q	· 5	5	ច

4-phenoxyphenyl

IABLE 41 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyciic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

, es	X'31 Z'3	single bond 0	single bond 0	single bond 0	stngle bond 0	single bond 0	strate band 0
R. – X. –	٧,63	I	5	5	ច	5	ຣ
·	\$6,A	5	5	5	5	5	ວ
	Y'95	5	5	5	ច	5	5

cyclohexyl

n-buty]

R'20

phenyl

IABLE 41 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

R'20	1,31	7,3	۲٬93	¥.94	4.95
3-phenoxyphenyl	single bond	•	5	5	5
cyclohexyl	stngle bond		Ŧ	=	a
cyclohexyl	single bond	6	•		
phenyl	CH3	•	I	Ŧ	L O
=	single bond		65	<u>.</u>	05020H3
I	single bond	•	£	±	0502CH3

IABLE 41 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

		M			
R' 20	H. 31	2,3	Y'93	P6, A	۲,95
	single bond	•	CH3	±	080 ² CH
phenyl	single bond	•	5	6	OSOZCH
phenyl	single bond	•	I	ОСИЗ	OSO2CH
phenyl	single bond	•	×	6 нэоэо	0S02CH
cyclohexyl	single bond	a	ຣ	5	N202CH
phenyl	single bond	•	5	ច	5

IABLE 41 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

		H X	••		
R'20	¥31	2'3	۲٬93	P6, A	V*95
I	single bond	•	5	5	OP(-S)(OC2H _S) ₂
phenyl	single bond	9	5	5	SCH ₃
2,4-dichlorophenyl	single bond		5	5 .	CF ₃
phenyl	single bond		. 5	5	OC2H5
(C1CH2CH2)2NCH2-	single bond	•	5	5	5
phenyl	single bond		ено	5	5

IABLE 41 (Cont.)
Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

		X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X - X -			
R*20	K'31	2,3	۲٬93	, A.94	۲٬95
phenyl	single bond	•		5	5
4-methylphenyl	single bond	•		5	5
phenyi	single bond	0		z	5
4-morpholinylmethyl	single bond	•	្ច	5	5
4-aminophenyl	single bond	o	ទ	5	5
4-nitrophenyl	single bond		ច	5	5

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IABLE 41 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

	H X - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
к'эл	2,3	۲,83	9 6, A	Y,95
single bond	• ·	ច	5	10
single bond	•	SCH ₂ CONHNHCSNH ₂	±	5
single bond	•	las		L
single band	. •	 5	5	5
. CH2	9	5	5	5
CH ₂	v	5	.	ច

£ ₹ ₹

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Representative Neterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds TABLE 41 (Cont.)

		R X		
F'20	K'33	2,3	۲٬93	46,4
3-chloro-2-pyridinyl	CH ₂		5	5
2-benzothiazolyl	single bond	0	ច	5
5-chloro-2-thlenyl	CH(CH3) -	0	. 5	5
5-methyl-3-tsoxazolyl	single bond	•	5	5
3,5-dimethyl-2-pyrimidinyl	single bond	•	. 5	ច
2-fury)	CH ₂	6	5	5

IABLE 42 Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

		X - x - x - x - x - x - x - x - x - x -			
R. 21	K. 32	96 A	, A	, 98	,
2-methoxyphenyl	##	5	Ė	¥	5
3-trifluoromethylphenyl	-CH2-	5	x	5	E
2,4-dichlorophenyl	-CH2-	L	z	±	I
phenyl	-(H)-(CH)-	5	L	I	z
3-aminopheny1	-CH2-	5	.	=	#
3-fluorophenyl	single band	L	E .	ı	±
cyclohexyl	single bond	5	=	5	=

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<u> TABLE 42 (Cont.)</u> <u>Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds</u>

		X N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N			
R*21	N, 32	, A 96	, A	, t	55 55
phenyl	-соин-	ä	I	.	3
cyclohexyl	- CH2-	Ė	I	in 63	=
n-propy]	-CH2-	Ē	±	Š	æ
2-chlorophenyl	- E 2 1	=	. =	b	Ē
phenyl	-CH2-	I		5	5
phenyl	-CH2-	I	.	18	æ
2-methoxyphenyl	-CH2-	.	ä	.	I

IABLE 42 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

		X. X.	\$ \\$ \$ 1\\$		
R'2]	K) 32	٠	76,7	96 A	۲٬۹
phenyl	single bond	•	5	Ŧ	5
3-methoxypheny)	-CH2-		5	z	=
3-fluorophenyl	-CH2-		5	±	*
3-bromophenyl	-CH2-		=	±	=
2-ethoxyphenyl			5	=	=
n-propyl	· -CH2-	. 2	·.	5	
2-furyl	-CH2-	.	r	à	Ŧ

IABLE 42 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

		× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	*****		
R, 23	K' 32	96 ,A	Y. 97	, A	66 . \
2-norbornyl	sigle bond	5	z	6	±
3-pyridinyl	-N(CH3)-	in.	=	=	5
5-isonazolyl	- HW-	ia.	- -	±	=
2-naphthy 1.	-сн(сн ₃)-		5	5	z
3,5-dichlorophenyl	-CH2CH2-	5	5	5	5

IABLE 43 Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

·	1.4	*	C2HS	CH3	=	COCH3	*	CH3		COC2H5	CH ₃
K, O, C OZ, C C C C C C	, x , 33	CH ₃ CH ₂	CH3CH2	CH ₃	CH3CH2	CH3	±	n-C3H7	CH3CH2	CH3CH2	CH3
	B, 22	æ	CH3	n-C4H9	benzyl	3-chlorobenzyl	phenyl	4-chlorophenyl	phenoxy	phenoxy .	1-naphthyl

TABLE 43 (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

	4.2	0CH3	CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅	æ
Z, OO, OO, OO, OO, OO, OO, OO, OO, OO, O	, x , 33	CH3	CH3CH2	*
		2,4-dichlorophenoxy	3-pyridinylmethyl	4-chlorothlenyloxy

It is appreciated that the particular compounds listed in Tables 1 through 43 hereinabove are illustrative of heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds which may be used in reducing transpirational water loss from plants and increasing crop yields according to this invention. This invention is not to be construed as being limited only to the use of these compounds; but rather, this invention includes those heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds encompassed within formula 1 hereinabove.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of this invention can be depicted by the following formulae:

$$R_{24} - X_{10} \xrightarrow{\frac{5}{6}} (Y_{19})_{a}$$

$$(1)$$

wherein:

R₂₄ represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl. 1- or 2-naphthyl or heteroaryl;

j is a value of 0 or 1;

a is a value of from 2 to 4 inclusive; and

Y₁₉ is the same or different and represents halogen, alkyl, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl,

alkylsulfonyl, nitro, acyl or polyhaloalkylsulfonyl; provided that (i) at least two ring position pairs selected from 2 and 4, 2 and 6, 2 and 3, and 3 and 4 are substituted with the same or different halogen; (ii) when ring positions 2,4 and 6 are substituted with chlorine and j is a value of 0 and X_{10} is SO_2 , then R_{24} is not unsubstituted phenyl; and (iii) when ring positions 2,3, and 5 are substituted with chlorine and j is a value of 1 and X_{10} is S, then R_{24} is not unsubstituted phenyl.

$$R_{25} - X_{11} - (Y_{20})_b$$

wherein:

R represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, 1- or 2-naphthyl or heteroaryl;

X₁₁ represents O, S, SO, SO₂, NH,
CH₂, a single covalent bond, -CH₂O-, -CH₂S-,
-CH(CH₃)O-, -CH(CN)O-, -CH=NO-, -C(CH₃)=NO-,
-CH₂CH₂O-, -CH₂CH₂-, -C=C-, -CH₂SO-,
-CH₂SO₂-, -OCH₂CH₂O-, -CH(alkyl)-, or -CONH-;
b is a value of 2 to 3; and

Y is the same or different and represents halogen, alkyl, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, acyl or polyhaloalkylsulfonyl provided that at least two ring position pairs selected from 2 of Y are halogen;

$$R_{25}$$
 X_{12} X_{12} X_{22} Y_{23} Y_{23}

wherein:

R₂₆ represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, 1- or 2-naphthyl or heteroaryl;

 X_{12} represents O. S. SO. SO. NH. CH₂. a single covalent bond. $-CH_2O_-$. $-CH_2S_-$. $-CH(CH_3)O_-$. $-CH(CN)O_-$. $-CH=NO_-$. $-C(CH_3)=NO_-$. $-CH_2CH_2O_-$. $-CH_2CH_2O_-$. $-CH_2SO_-$. -

Y₂₃ represents hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, cyano, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, acyl or polyhaloalkylsulfonyl;

$$R_{23} - X_{13} - X_{13} - X_{23}$$
 (iv)

wherein:

R₂₇ represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl. 1- or 2-naphthyl or heteroaryl;

X₁₃ represents O, S, SO, SO₂, NH, CH₂, a single covalent bond, -CH₂O-, -CH₂S-, -CH(CH₃)O-, -CH(CN)O-, -CH=NO-, -C(CH₃)=NO-, -CH₂CH₂O-, -CH₂CH₂-, -C=C-, -CH₂SO-, -CH₂SO₂-, -OCH₂CH₂O-, -CH(alkyl)-, or -CONH-; Y₂₄ represents halogen; and

Y₂₅ and Y₂₆ independently represent hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, cyano, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, acyl or polyhaloalkylsulfonyl provided that at least one of Y₂₅ and Y₂₆ is halogen and further provided that when Y₂₄, Y₂₅ and Y₂₆ are chloro and X₁₃ is O, then R₂₇ is not unsubstituted phenyl;

$$R_{28} - \chi_{14} \xrightarrow{Y_{27}} N Y_{28}$$

$$Y_{29} = N Y_{29} Y$$

wherein:

 R_{28} represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl. 1- or 2-naphthyl or heteroaryl;

 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{X}_{14} \text{ represents O, S, SO, SO}_2, \ \textbf{NH,} \\ \textbf{CH}_2, \text{ a single covalent bond, } -\textbf{CH}_2\textbf{O-, } -\textbf{CH}_2\textbf{S-,} \\ -\textbf{CH}(\textbf{CH}_3)\textbf{O-, } -\textbf{CH}(\textbf{CN})\textbf{O-, } -\textbf{CH}=\textbf{NO-, } -\textbf{C}(\textbf{CH}_3)=\textbf{NO-,} \\ -\textbf{CH}_2\textbf{CH}_2\textbf{O-, } -\textbf{CH}_2\textbf{CH}_2\textbf{-, } -\textbf{C}\equiv\textbf{C-, } -\textbf{CH}_2\textbf{SO-,} \\ -\textbf{CH}_2\textbf{SO}_2\textbf{-, } -\textbf{OCH}_2\textbf{CH}_2\textbf{O-, } -\textbf{CH}(\textbf{alkyl})-, \ \text{or } -\textbf{CONH-;} \\ \textbf{Y}_{27} \text{ and } \textbf{Y}_{28} \text{ are independently halogen;} \\ \text{and} \end{array}$

Y₂₉ represents hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, cyano, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, acyl or polyhaloalkylsulfonyl;

$$R_{29} - X_{15} - X_{15} - Y_{32}$$
 (Vi)

wherein:

R₂₉ represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl. 1- or 2-naphthyl or heteroaryl;

X₁₅ represents O, S, SO, SO₂, NH, CH₂, a single covalent bond, -CH₂O-, -CH₂S-, -CH(CH₃)O-, -CH(CN)O-, -CH=NO-, -C(CH₃)=NO-, -CH₂CH₂O-, -CH₂CH₂O-, -CH₂CH₂O-, -CH₂CH₂O-, -CH(alkyl)-, or -CONH-; and

Y and Y independently 32 represent hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, acyl or polyhaloalkylsulfonyl provided that at least 2 of Y₃₀, Y₃₁ and Y₃₂ are halogen;

$$R_{30} - X_{16} \xrightarrow{Y_{33}} N$$
 (vii)

wherein:

R₃₀ represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, 1- or 2-naphthyl or heteroaryl;

X₁₆ represents O. S. SO. SO₂, NH. CH₂, a single covalent bond, -CH₂O-. -CH₂S-. -CH(CH₃)O-. -CH(CN)O-. -CH=NO-. -C(CH₃)=NO-. -CH₂CH₂O-. -CH₂CH₂O-. -CH₂CH₂O-. -CH(alky1)-. or -CONH-; and

Y₃₃, Y₃₄ and Y₃₅ independently represent hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, acyl or

polyhaloalkylsulfonyl provided that (i) at least 2 of Y_{33} , Y_{34} and Y_{35} are halogen, (ii) when Y_{34} and Y_{35} are both chloro and X_{16} is O, then X_{30} is not unsubstituted phenyl, and (iii) when X_{33} and X_{34} are both chloro and X_{16} is O, the X_{30} is not unsubstituted phenyl or 4-methoxyphenyl;

$$(Y_{35})_{d} \xrightarrow{(R_{31})_{e}} X_{17} \xrightarrow{(V_{35})_{d}} X_{17} \xrightarrow{(V_{35})_{d}} (V_{35})_{d}$$

wherein:

d is a value of from 0 to 4 inclusive;
e is a value of 1 or 2 provided that d and
e are not greater than 5;

 R_{31} is the same or different and represents unsubstituted or substituted aryl provided that when R_{31} is 2- or 4-aryl then d is not O, aralkyl provided that when R_{31} is R-aralkyl then d is not O, alkoxy, cycloalkoxy, aryloxy, aralkoxy provided that when R31 is 4-aralkoxy then d is not O, arylaryloxy, aralkoxyaralkyl, arylaralkoxy,aryloxyaralkyl, aryloxyalkyl, aryloxyaryloxy, aralkoxyaralkoxy, aryloxyalkoxy, alkylthio, alkenylthic, arylthio, aralkylthio, arylthioaralkyl, arylsulfonylarylsulfonyl, alkylamino, dialkylamino, acyloxy, aroyloxy, alkoxycarbonyloxy, phenylazo provided that X_{17} is O or S, naphthylazo, or -OCH2O- or -OCH2CH2O which join adjacent carbon atoms to form a five- or six-membered ring;

Y₃₆ is the same or different and represents halogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl,

-CH=CHCH=CH-, which joins adjacent carbon atoms to form a six-membered ring, -(CH₂)₄, nitro, cyano, haloalkyl, or polyhaloalkyl;

 $\rm x_{17}$ represents O, S, NH, CH₂, -CH₂O-, -CH₂S- or -OCH₂CH₂O-;

Y represents halogen; and
Y 37
Y represents halogen, alkoxy,
alkylthio, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxy,
polyhaloalkyl, cyano, nitro or unsubstituted or
substituted arylthio, aryloxy or arylsulfonyl;

$$(R_{32})_f \xrightarrow{N}_{N=N}^{N}_{N}$$

wherein:

f is a value of from 0 to 5;

R₃₂ is the same or different and represents halogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, polyhaloalkyl, cyano, nitro, alkylamino, dialkylamino, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, acyl, CO₂(alkyl), CONH(alkyl), CON(alkyl)₂, SO₂N(alkyl)₂, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkoxycarbonyloxy, or unsubstituted or substituted aryloxy, arylthio, arylsulfonyl or aroyl;

 x_{18} represents O. S. CH_2 , a single covalent bond or $-C \equiv C - ;$

Y₃₉ represents halogen, polyhaloalkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, cyano, alkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl or polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy; and

 Y_{40} represents haloalkyl, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy provided that X_{18} is not S or a single covalent bond; polyhaloalkoxy, cyano, alkylthio provided that X_{18} is not O or a single covalent bond; alkylsulfonyl, nitro, dialkoxyphosphinyl or trialkylammonium;

$$\begin{array}{c}
Y_{41} \\
N \\
Y_{42}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
Y_{41} \\
Y_{42}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
Y_{42}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
Y_{42}
\end{array}$$

wherein:

Y₄₁ is the same or different and represents halogen;

Y₄₂ is the same or different and represents halogen, alkoxy, alkylthio or polyhaloalkoxy; and

X₁₉ represents O, dithio,
-P(=0)(O-alkyl)-, -P(alkyl)-, -P(O-alkyl)-,
sulfinyl, sulfonyl, thiosulfinyl, a single covalent
bond, carbonyl, aminocarbonylamino, aminooxalylamino, aminocarbonylalkylenecarbonylamino,
aminoalkyleneamino, unsubstituted or substituted
oxyaryloxy provided that 1,3-arylenebis (oxy) is
substituted with at least one substitutent, oxyarylalkylaryloxy, oxyarylthioaryloxy,
oxyarylsulfonylaryloxy and oxyarylaryloxy;

$$(R_{23})_g$$
 X_{29}
 Y_{32}
 Y_{33}
 Y_{33}

wherein:

Y₅₂ and Y₅₃ are independently halogen; g is a value of from 0 to 5 inclusive;

R₃₃ is the same or different and represents halogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, polyhaloalkyl, cyano, nitro, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, alkylcarbonyloxy, alkylcarbonylalkylamino, -CH=CHCH=CH- which joins adjacent carbon atoms to form a six-membered ring, or unsubstituted or substituted aryl, aralkyl, aryloxy, arylthio, arylsulfonyl or aralkoxy; and

| Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Table | Tabl

-O(C=O)S-, $-N(R_{34})-$, $-SO_2NH-$, $-SO_2N(alkyl)-$, -CONH-, -CON(alkyl)-, -SC(=0)N(alkyl)-, -S-C(=0)NH-, -NHSO2NH-, -N(alkyl)SO2N(alkyl)-, -N(alkyl)SO2NH-, -NHSO2N(alkyl)-, -C(O-alkyl)=N-, -C(S-alkyl)=N-, -CH(halogen)-, -C(alkyl)(halogen). -CH(CN)-. -C(alkyl)(CN)-. -NH(alkyl)NH-, -NH-N(alkyl)-; -NH-NH- or -N=Nprovided that R_{33} is not nitro; -C(=0)-, -C(=0)C(=0)-, -CH(0-alky1)-, $-CH_2C(=0)-$, $-C(=0)CH_2$, -CH(alkyl)C(=0)-, -C(=0)CH(alkyl)-, -CH=CH-, -C(alkyl)=CH-, -CH=C(alkyl)-, -C(alkyl)=C(alkyl)-.-C(=0)CH=CH-. $-P(Y_{43})(Y_{44}-alkyl)-$, unsubstituted or substituted $-P(Y_{43})(Y_{44}-aryl)$ or arylene, -Si(halogen)2-, -Si(alkyl)2, -OC(=O)N(alkyl)-, -OCH2C(=0)N(alkyl)-, -N(alkyl)CON(alkyl)-; -OC(=O)NH-, -NHCONH-, $-SO_2NHC(=O)NH-$, or -NHC(=S)NH provided that g is a value of at least 1; -CH-CH-, -C(alkyl)-CH-, -CH-C(alkyl), or -C(alky1)-C(alky1)-

wherein h is a value of from O to 2 inclusive, R_{34} represents acyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkyl. polyhaloacyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl or unsubstituted or substituted aroyl or arylsulfonyl and Y_{43} and Y_{44} are independently O or S;

$$R_{35} - \chi_{21} - \chi_{45} = \chi_{46}$$
 (xii)

wherein:

 R_{35} represents an unsubstituted or substituted heterocyclic ring system selected from isoxazole, isothiazole, pyrazole, imidazole, 1,2,4-triazole, 1,2,4-oxadiazole, 1,3,4-oxadiazole, 1.2.4,-thiadiazole, 1.3.4-thiadiazole, oxazole. thiazole, benzopyrazole, benzimidazole, benzoxazole, benzothizole, indole, pyrrole, furan, thiophene, benzofuran, benzothiophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, pyrazine, 1,3,5-triazine, 1.2.4-triazine, quinoline, isoquinoline, quinazoline, phthalazine, benzopyridazine, benzopyrazine, carbazole, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, benzoxazine, phthalimide, benzopyran, dibenzopyridine, pyridopyridine, pyrazolopyrimidine, tetrahydropyrimidinedione, coumarin, piperidine, morpholine, tetrahydrofuran, tetrahydrothiophene, pyrrolidine, thiomorpholine, piperidine-2-one. piperidine-2.6-dione, 2.5-pyrrolidinedione. 3-morpholinone. 2-oxohexamethyleneimine, 2-oxotetramethyleneimine, 1-pyrazoline, 2-pyrazoline, pyrazolidine, 2-imidazolidinone, 2-imidazolidinethione, 2.4-imidazolidinedione. 1.2-oxathiolane. 1.3-oxathiolane, 1.3-oxathiane, 1.4-oxathiane, 2(1H)-pyrazinone, 2H-pyran-2-one, 4H-pyran-4-one, 2H-pyran-2-thione, 4H-pyran-4-thione, tetrahydropyran, tetrahydrothiopyran, 7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane. 7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane. oxetane. coumarin. 1,3-dioxane, 1,4-dioxane or 1,3-dioxolane;

 x_{21} represents O, S or NH provided that when x_{21} is NH then x_{35} is not pyridine, and when x_{21} is S then x_{35} is not unsubstituted benzothiazole; and

 Y_{45} and Y_{46} are independently halogen;

$$\begin{array}{c|c} R_{37} & R_{38} \\ \hline \\ R_{14} & Y_{47} \end{array}$$
 (xiii)

or

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R_{31} & R_{34} \\
\hline
 & Y_{67}
\end{array}$$
(xiv)

wherein:

R₃₇ and R₃₈ independently represent halogen, nitro, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, acyl, alkoxycarbonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl or R₃₉-X₂₂- provided that

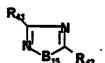
only one of R_{37} and R_{38} may be $R_{39}-X_{22}-$ at any one time:

R₃₉ represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl. 1- or 2-naphthyl or heteroaryl;

X₂₂ represents O, S, SO, SO₂, CH₂, a single covalent bond, -CH₂O-, -CH₂S-, -CH(CH₃)O-, -CH(CN)O-, -CH=NO-, -C(CH₃)=NO-, -CH₂CH₂O-, -CH₂CH₂O-, -CH₂CH₂O-, -CH₂CH₂O-, -CH(alky1)-, or -CONH-;

Y represents halogen; and

B₁₄ represents O, S, NH or NR₄₀ wherein R₄₀ represents alkyl, alkylsulfonyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxycarbonyl; unsubstituted or substituted aryl, aralkyl, aryloxy, arylamino, aroyl or arylsulfonyl; provided that (i) when B₁₄ is R₃₉-N(. R₃₉-alkyl-N(. R₃₉-C(=O)-N(. R₃₉-SO₂N(. R₃₉-O-N(or R₃₉-NH-N(. then both R₃₇ and R₃₈ are other than R₃₉-X₂₂-; (ii) when B₁₄ is other than R₃₉-N(. R₃₉-alkyl-N(. R₃₉-C(=O)-N(. R₃₉-SO₂N(. R₃₉-O-N(or R₃₉-NH-N(. then one of R₃₇ and R₃₈ is R₃₉-X₂₂-; and (iii) when R₃₈ and Y₄₇ are both chlorine and X₂₂ is a single covalent bond in formula (xiii), then R₃₉ is not unsubstituted phenyl;



OI

(xvi)

(XV)

wherein:

 R_{41} and R_{42} independently represent halogen or R_{43}^{-X} - provided that only one of R_{41}^{-X} and R_{42}^{-X} may be R_{43}^{-X} - at any one time; R_{43}^{-X} represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl. 1- or 2-naphthyl or heteroaryl;

B₁₅ represents O, S, NH or NR₄₄ wherein R₄₄ represents alkyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxycarbonyl; unsubstituted or substituted aryl, aralkyl, aryloxy, arylamino, aroyl or arylsulfonyl; provided that when B₁₅ is R₄₃-N(, R₄₃-alkyl-N(, R₄₃-C(=O)-N(, R₄₃-SO₂N(, R₄₃-O-N(or R₄₃-NH-N(, then both R₄₁ and R₄₂ are other than R₄₃-X₂₃-; and further provided that when B₁₅ is other than R₄₃-N(, R₄₃-alkyl-N(, R₄₃-C(=O)-N(, R₄₃-SO₂N(, R₄₃-alkyl-N(, R₄₃-C(=O)-N(, R₄₃-SO₂N(, R₄₃-O-N(or R₄₃-NH-N(, then one of R₄₃ and R₄₂ is R₄₃-X₂₃-;

(xvii) (xviii)

wherein:

 R_{45} , R_{46} , R_{47} , and R_{48} independently represent hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, acyl, alkylthio, alkyl, alkoxy, alkylsulfinyl or R_{49} - X_{24} - provided that one of R_{45} , R_{46} , R_{47} , and R_{48} is R_{49} - X_{24} - and further provided that R_{45} , R_{46} , R_{47} , and R_{48} include no more than two of hydrogen, alkyl or alkoxy at any one time;

R₄₉ represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, 1- or 2-naphthyl or heteroaryl;

 X_{24} represents O. S. SO, SO₂, CH₂, a single covalent bond, $-CH_2O-$, $-CH_2S-$, $-CH(CH_3)O-$, -CH(CN)O-, -CH=NO-, $-C(CH_3)=NO-$, $-CH_2CH_2O-$, $-CH_2CH_2-$, -C=C-, $-CH_2SO-$, $-CH_2SO_2-$, $-OCH_2CH_2O-$, -CH(alkyl)-, -CONH-; Y_{48} represents halogen; and Y_{48} represents O. S or NH;

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & & & & \\
\hline
R_{50} & & & & \\
\hline
B_{17} & & & & \\
\hline
Y_{55} & & & & \\
\end{array}$$
(xix)

wherein:

R₅₀ represents an unsubstituted or substituted. carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system

selected from a monocyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a bicyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a polycyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, and a bridged ring system which may be saturated or unsaturated;

B₁₇ represents -CH=N-, -N=CH-, -CH=CH-, -CO-, -SO₂-, -CH₂CO-, -COCH₂-, -CONH-, -NHCO-, -SO₂NH-, -NHSO₂-, -SO₂N(alkyl)-, -N(alkyl)SO₂-, -OSO₂-, -CS-, -N(, -NH-, -N(alkyl)-, -OCH₂-, -SCH₂-, -NHCH₂-, -N(alkyl)CH₂-, -SCO-, -OCH₂-, -OCO-, -CH₂-, -CH₂CH₂- or -SCH₂CO-; provided that when B₁₇ is -CO- and R₅₀ is phenyl, then the phenyl is substituted; and

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R_{51} & B_{10} & O \\
\hline
 & P_{10} & P_{57}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
Y_{57} & (xx)
\end{array}$$

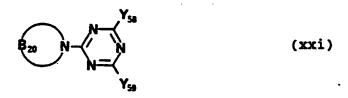
wherein:

R₅₁ represents or unsubstituted or substituted, carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system selected from a monocyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a bicyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a polycyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring

system, and a bridged ring system which may be saturated or unsaturated:

B₁₈ represents -CH=N-, -N=CH-, -CH=CH-, -CO-, -SO₂-, -CH₂CO-, -COCH₂-, -CONH-, -NHCO-, -SO₂NH-, -NHSO₂-, -SO₂N(alkyl)-, -N(alkyl)SO₂-, -OSO₂-, -CS-, -N(, -NH-,-N(alkyl)-, -OCH₂, -SCH₂-, -NHCH₂-, -N(alkyl)CH₂, -S-CO-, -OCH₂-, -OCO-, -CH₂-, -CH₂CH₂- or -SCH₂CO-;

B₁₉ represents -CH₂- or -CH(alkyl)-; and i is a value of 0 or 1; and Y₅₆ and Y₅₇ are independently halogen;



wherein:

B₂₀ represents -CH₂C(CH₃)₂SCH₂-.

-CH₂CH=C(CH₃)OCH₂-. -CH₂CH₂SCH₂CH(CH₃)-.

-CH₂CH₂SCH₂CH₂-. -CH₂SCH₂CO-.

-COCH₂C(CH₃)₂CH₂CO-.

-COCH₂CH(C₆H₅)CH₂CO-.

-COCH₂CH(C₆H₅)CH₂CO-. -COC(CH₃)₂NHCO-.

-CH₂CH₂CH(C₆H₅)CH₂CH₂-.

-CH₂CH₂CH(C₆H₅)CH₂CH₂-.

-CH₂CH₂CH(C₆H₅)CH₂CH₂-. -CO(CH₂)₃CO-.

-CO(CH₂)₂CO-. -COCH₂CH(CH₃)CH₂CO-.

-COCH(CH₃)CH₂CO-. -COC(CH₂)₄CO-.

-CO(CH₂)₅CO-, -CO(CH₂)₅CH₂-,
-CO(CH₂)₄CH₂-, -CO(CH₂)₃CH₂-,
-CO(CH₂)₂CH₂-, -COCH₂SCH₂CO-,
-COCH₂N(R₅₂)CH₂CO-, -COCH₂OCH₂CO-,
-COCH₂SCS-, -COCH=CH-N=CH-,
-CH₂CH(C₆H₅)CH₂-N=CH-, or -CO₂-CH₂CH₂-;
R₅₂ represents hydrogen, alkenyl;
unsubstituted or substituted aryl or alkaryl; and
Y₅₈ and Y₅₉ are independently halogen;

$$R_{SI} = X_{2S} = \begin{pmatrix} Y_{60} \\ Y_{61} \end{pmatrix}$$
 (xxii)

wherein:

R₅₃ represents unsubstituted or substituted cycloalkenyl, cycloalkadienyl, cycloalkatrienyl, bicycloalkyl, bicycloalkadienyl, tritycloalkyl, bicycloalkenyl, tritycloalkenyl or tritycloalkadienyl in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or more alkyl, halogen, haloalkyl, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxy, nitro, cyano, acyl, aroyl, aryl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyloxy, acyloxy, oxo, or -CH=CHCH=CH- or -CH=CHCH₂- which join adjacent carbon atoms to form a six-or five membered ring;

Y₆₀ and Y₆₁ are independently halogen;

and

 $^{\rm X}_{\rm 25}$ represents O. S. NH. CH $_{\rm 2}$. -CH $_{\rm 2}$ O- or a single covalent bond:

(xxiii)

wherein:

R₅₄ is the same or different and is one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, polyhaloalkyl, NH₂, NH(alkyl), N(alkyl)₂, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, aralkoxy, CO₂alkyl, CONH(alkyl), CONH₂, CON(alkyl)₂, SO₂NH(alkyl), SO₂NH₂, acyl, CO(O-alkyl)₂, acyloxy, acyl-CON(alkyl) or 2,3-(-CH=CHCH=CH-), 3,4-(-CH=CHCH=CH-), 2,3-(CH₂)₄- or 3,4-(CH₂)₄- which join the adjacent carbon atoms to form and unsubstituted or substituted six-membered ring;

X₂₆ represents O, S, SO, SO₂, CH₂, a single covalent bond, -CH₂O-, -CH₂S-, -CH(CH₃)O, -CH(CN)O-, -CH=NO-, -C(CH₃)=NO-, -CH₂CH₂O-, -CH₂CH₂O-, -CH₂CH₂O-, -CH₂CH₂O-, -CH₂CH₂O-, -OCH₂CH₂O-, -OCH₂CH₂O-

 Y_{50} and Y_{51} are the same or different and are halogen:

$$R_{66} - X_{27} - N$$
 Y_{67}
 Y_{69}
 Y_{69}
 Y_{69}
 Y_{69}

R₆₈ represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or 1- or 2-naphthyl; X₂₇ represents -CH(alkyl)O-, $-C(alkyl)_2O_-$, $-OCH_2-$, $-C(halogen)_2$, $-OCH_2O_ -OCH_2CH_2O-$, $-CH_2O-$, $-C\equiv C-$, -OCH(alkyl)-, -OC(alkyl), -OCH(alkyl)O-, -OC(alkyl)2O-, -OCH(alkyl)CH₂O-, -OCH(alkyl)CH(alkyl)O-, -CH(alkyl)CH(alkyl)-, -CH(alkyl)-, -C(alkyl)₂-, -CH₂CH₂O-, -OCH₂CH₂-, -CH(alkyl)CH₂O-, $-CH_2CH_2$ -, -CH(CN)O-, -C(alkyl)(CN)O-, -CH(polyhaloalkyl)O-. -C(CN)=NO-. -C(NH alkyl)=NO-. $-C[N(alkyl)_2]=NO-, -C(S-alkyl)=NO-,$ -C(O-alkyl)=NO-, -SC(=O)O-, -NHC(=O)O-,-N(alkyl)C(=0)0-, SO, SO₂, $-CH_2S(0)_h-$, $-CH(alky1)S(0)_{h}$ -, $-S(0)_{h}CH_{2}$ -, -OC(=S)S-, -C(=0)S-, -C(=S)-S-, -NH(alkyl)C(=0)S-, -O(C=0)S-, -N(alky1)-, $-N(R_{34})-$, $-SO_2NH-$, $-SO_2N(alky1)-$, -CONH-, -CON(alkyl)-, -SC(=O)N(alkyl)-, -S-C(=O)NH-, -NHSO,NH-, -N(alkyl)SO,N(alkyl)-, -N(alkyl)SO₂NH-, -NHSO₂N(alkyl)-, -C(O-alkyl)=N-, -C(S-alkyl)=N-, -CH(halogen)-,-C(alkyl)(halogen)-, -CH(CN)-, -C(alkyl)(CN)-, -NH(alkyl)NH-, -NH-N(alkyl)-; -NH-NH-, -N=N-, -C(=0)-, -C(=0)C(=0)-, -CH(0-alkyl)-, $-CH_2C(=0)-$. $-C(=0)CH_2$, -CH(alkyl)C(=0)-, -C(=0)CH(alkyl)-,

-CH=CH-, -C(alkyl)=CH-, -CH=C(alkyl)-,
-C(alkyl)=C(alkyl)-, -C(=0)CH=CH-,
-P(Y₄₃)(Y₄₄-alkyl)-, unsubstituted or
substituted -P(Y₄₃)(Y₄₄-aryl) or arylene,
-Si(halogen)₂-, -Si(alkyl)₂, -OC(=0)N(alkyl)-,
-OCH₂C(=0)N(alkyl)-, -N(alkyl)CON(alkyl)-;
-OC(=0)NH-, -NHCONH-, -SO₂NHC(=0)NH-, -NHC(=S)NH,
-CH-CH-, -C(alkyl)-CH-, -CH-C(alkyl)- or
O
-C(alkyl)-C(alkyl)-.

wherein h is a value of from O to 2 inclusive. R_{34} represents acyl. alkylsulfonyl. polyhaloalkyl. polyhaloacyl. polyhaloalkylsulfonyl or unsubstituted or substituted aroyl or arylsulfonyl and Y_{43} and Y_{44} are independently O or S;

Z₁ and Z₂ are independently O. S. C₁-C₈ alkylidene, substituted or unsubstituted benzylidene, NH or NR''' wherein R''' is alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl; and

Y and Y 68 are the same or different and represent hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, haloalkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitre, aryl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylamino, dialkylamino, acylamino, acyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, phosphono or phosphino;

$$R_{69} - X_{29} - N$$
 $Z_4 - Y_{79}$
(xxv)

R₆₉ represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or 1- or 2-naphthyl;

X₂₈ is NH, CH₂ or a covalent bond;
Z₃ and Z₄ are independently O, S,
C₁-C₈ alkylidene, substituted or unsubstituted benzylidene, NH or NR''' wherein R''' is alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl; and

Y₆₉ and Y₇₀ are the same or different and represent hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, haloalkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, aryl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylamino, dialkylamino, acylamino, acyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, phosphono or phosphino, with the proviso that Y₆₉ and Y₇₀ taken together do not represent either the same halogen or halogen and hydrogen;

$$Z_5$$
 Y_{71} Z_{9} Y_{72} Y_{72}

R₇₀ represents an unsubstituted or substituted, unsaturated or saturated, aromatic or non-aromatic heterocyclic ring system selected from isoxazole, isothiazole, pyrazole, imidazole, 1.2.4-triazole, 1.2.4-oxadiazole, 1.3.4-oxadiazole, 1.2.4.-thiadiazole, 1.3.4-thiadiazole, oxazole, thiazole, benzopyrazole, benzimidazole, benzoxazole, benzothizole, indole, pyrrole, furan, thiophene,

benzofuran, benzothiophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, pyrazine, 1,3,5-triazine, 1.2.4-triazine, quinoline, isoquinoline, quinazoline, phthalazine, benzopyridazine, benzopyrazine, carbazole, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, benzoxazine, phthalimide, benzopyran, dibenzopyridine, pyridopyridine, pyrazolopyrimidine, tetrahydropyrimidinedione, piperidine, morpholine, tetrahydrofuran, tetrahydrothiophene, pyrrolidine, thiomorpholine, piperidine-2-one, piperidine-2,6-dione, 2,5-pyrrolidinedione, 3-morpholinone, 2-oxohexamethyleneimine, 2-oxotetramethyleneimine, 1-pyrazoline. 2-pyrazoline, pyrazolidine. 2-imidazolidinone, 2-imidazolidinethione, 2,4-imidazolidinedione, 1,2-oxathiolane, 1.3-oxathiolane, 1,3-oxathiane, 1,4-oxathiane, 2(1H)-pyrazinone, 2H-pyran-2-one, 4H-pyran-4-one, 2H-pyran-2-thione, 4H-pyran-4-thione, tetrahydropyran, tetrahydrothiopyran, 7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, oxetane, coumarin, 1,3-dioxane, 1,4-dioxane or 1,3-dioxolane; X₂₀ represents -CH(alkyl)O-, $-C(alkyl)_2O_-$, $-OCH_2_-$, $-CH_2O_-$, $-CH_2_-$, a covalent bond, -C(halogen), -OCH2O-, -OCH2H2O-, -CEC-, -OCH(alkyl)-, -OC(alkyl), -OCH(alkyl)O-. -OC(alkyl)₂O-. -OCH(alkyl)CH₂O-. -OCH(alkyl)CH(alkyl)O-, -CH(alkyl)CH(alkyl)-, -CH(alkyl)-, -C(alkyl) $_2$ -, -CH $_2$ CH $_2$ O-, -OCH2CH2-, -CH(alkyl)CH2O-, -CH2CH2-, -CH(CN)O-, -C(alkyl)(CN)O-, -CH(polyhaloalkyl)O-,

```
-C(CN)=NO-, -C(NH alkyl)=NO-, -C[N(alkyl)_2]=NO-,
-C(S-alkyl)=NO-, -C(O-alkyl)=NO-, -SC(=O)O-,
-NHC(=0)O-, -N(alkyl)C(=0)O-, SO, SO,
-CH_2S(0)_h-, -CH(alkyl)S(0)_h-, -S(0)_hCH_2-,
-OC(=S)S-, -C(=O)S-, -C(=S)-S-, -NH(alkyl)C(=O)S-,
-O(C=O)S-, -NH-, -N(alkyl)-, -N(R_{34})-, -SO_2NH-,
-SO<sub>2</sub>N(alkyl)-, -CONH-, -CON(alkyl)-,
-SC(=0)N(alkyl)-, -S-C(=0)NH-, -NHSO_2NH-,
-N(alkyl)SO<sub>2</sub>N(alkyl)-. -N(alkyl)SO<sub>2</sub>NH-.
-NHSO_N(alkyl)-.-C(O-alkyl)=N-.-C(S-alkyl)=N-.
-CH(halogen)-, -C(alkyl)(halogen)-, -CH(CN)-,
-C(alkyl)(CN)-. -NH(alkyl)NH-. -NH-N(alkyl)-;
-NH-NH-, -N=N-, -C(=O)-, -C(=O)C(=O)-,
-CH(O-alkyl)-, -CH<sub>2</sub>C(=O)-, -C(=O)CH<sub>2</sub>.
-CH(alkyl)C(=0)-, -C(=0)CH(alkyl)-, -CH=CH-,
-C(alkyl)=CH-, -CH=C(alkyl)-, -C(alkyl)=C(alkyl)-,
-C(=0)CH=CH-, -P(Y_{43})(Y_{44}-alkyl)-, unsubstituted or substituted -P(Y_{43})(Y_{44}-aryl) or arylene,
-Si(halogen)2-, -Si(alkyl)2, -OC(=O)N(alkyl)-,
-OCH<sub>2</sub>C(=O)N(alkyl)-, -N(alkyl)CON(alkyl)-;
-OC(=0)NH-, -NHCONH-, -SO<sub>2</sub>NHC(=0)NH-, -NHC(=S)NH-,
-CH-CH-. -C(alkyl)-CH-. -CH-C(alkyl)- or
-C(alky1)-C(alky1)-
```

wherein h is a value of from O to 2 inclusive, R_{34} represents acyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloacyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl or unsubstituted or substituted aroyl or arylsulfonyl and Y_{43} and Y_{44} are independently O or S;

 Z_5 and Z_6 are independently O, S, C_1 - C_8 alkylidene, substituted or unsubstituted

benzylidene, NH or NR''' wherein R''' is alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl; and

Y₇₁ and Y₇₂ are the same or different and represent hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, haloalkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, acyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, acylamino, acyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, aminosulfonyl, arylsulfonyl, phosphono or phosphino;

$$R_{71} - X_{30} - N$$
 X_{72}
 X_{73}
 X_{74}
 X_{74}

R₇₁ represents unsubstituted or substituted alkyl. alkenyl. alkynyl. cycloalkyl. cycloalkenyl. cycloalkatrienyl. bicycloalkyl. bicycloalkenyl. bicycloalkadienyl. tricycloalkenyl or tricycloalkadienyl;

X₃₀ represents -CH(alkyl)O-,
-C(alkyl)₂O-, -OCH₂-, -CH₂O-, -CH₂-, a
covalent bond, -C(halogen)₂, -OCH₂O-,
-OCH₂CH₂O-, -C≡C-, -OCH(alkyl)-, -OC(alkyl)₂,
-OCH(alkyl)O-, -OC(alkyl)₂O-, -OCH(alkyl)CH₂O-,
-OCH(alkyl)CH(alkyl)O-, -CH(alkyl)CH(alkyl)-,
-CH(alkyl)-, -C(alkyl)₂-, -CH₂CH₂O-,
-OCH₂CH₂-, -CH(alkyl)CH₂O-, -CH₂CH₂-,
-CH(CN)O-, -C(alkyl)(CN)O-, -CH(polyhaloalkyl)O-,

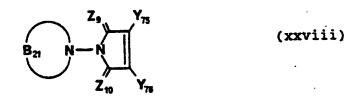
```
-C(CN)=NO-, -C(NH alkyl)=NO-, -C[N(alkyl)_2]=NO-,
-C(S-alkyl)=NO-, -C(O-alkyl)=NO-, -SC(=O)O-.
-NHC(=0)O-, -N(alkyl)C(=0)O-, SO, SO<sub>2</sub>,
-CH_2S(0)_h-, -CH(alky1)S(0)_h-, -S(0)_hCH_2-,
-OC(=S)S-, -C(=O)S-, -C(=S)-S-, -NH(alkyl)C(=O)S-,
-O(C=O)S-, -NH-, -N(alkyl)-, -N(R_{34})-, -SO_2NH-,
-SO<sub>2</sub>N(alkyl)-, -CONH-, -CON(alkyl)-,
-SC(=0)N(alkyl)-. -S-C(=0)NH-. -NHSO_NH-.
-N(alkyl)SO<sub>2</sub>N(alkyl)-. -N(alkyl)SO<sub>2</sub>NH-.
-NHSO<sub>2</sub>N(alkyl)-. -C(O-alkyl)=N-. -C(S-alkyl)=N-.
-CH(halogen)-, -C(alkyl)(halogen)-, -CH(CN)-,
-C(alkyl)(CN)-, -NH(alkyl)NH-, -NH-N(alkyl)-;
-NH-NH-, -N=N-, -C(=0)-, -C(=0)C(=0)-,
-CH(O-alkyl)-, -CH_2C(=O)-, -C(=O)CH_2
-CH(alkyl)C(=0)-..-C(=0)CH(alkyl)-..-CH=CH-.
-C(alkyl)=CH-, -CH=C(alkyl)-, -C(alkyl)=C(alkyl)-,
-C(=0)CH=CH-, -P(Y_{43})(Y_{44}-alkyl)-, unsubstituted
or substituted -P(Y_{43})(Y_{44}-aryl) or arylene,
-Si(halogen)<sub>2</sub>-, -Si(alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -OC(=O)N(alkyl)-,
-OCH2C(=0)N(alkyl)-, -N(alkyl)CON(alkyl)-;
-OC(=0)NH-, -NHCONH-, -SO<sub>2</sub>NHC(=0)NH-, -NHC(=S)NH
-CH-CH-, -C(alkyl)-CH-, -CH-C(alkyl)- or
-C(alkyl)-C(alkyl)-.
```

wherein h is a value of from O to 2 inclusive, R₃₄ represents acyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloacyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl or unsubstituted or substituted aroyl or arylsulfonyl and Y₄₃ and Y₄₄ are independently O or S;

 Z_7 and Z_8 are independently O, S, $C_1 - C_8$ alkylidene, substituted or unsubstituted

benzylidene. NH or NR''' wherein R''' is alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl; and

Y₇₃ and Y₇₄ are the same or different and represent hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, haloalkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, aryl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylamino, dialkylamino, acylamino, acyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy and polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy;



wherein:

```
B<sub>21</sub> represents -CH<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SCH<sub>2</sub>-.
 -CH2CH=C(CH3)OCH2-,
 -CH_CH_SCH_CH(CH_3)-.
 -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>SCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH<sub>2</sub>SCH<sub>2</sub>CO-,
--COCH<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO-
 -COCH2CH(C6H5)CH2CO-,
 -CONH(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O-, -COC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NHCO-,
 -CH2CH2N(C6H5)CH2CH2-.
 -CH2N(C6H5)CH2CH2-,
 -CH_CH_CH(C_H_)CH_CH_-.
 -CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CO-, -CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO-,
  -COCH_CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CO-, -COCH(CH<sub>3</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>CO-,
  -COC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO-.
  -\text{COC}(\text{CH}_3)_2^{\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2^{\text{CO-}}}, -\text{CO}(\text{CH}_2)_4^{\text{CO-}}.
  -CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>CO-, -CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-,
  -CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-,
```

-CO(CH₂)₂CH₂-, -COCH₂SCH₂CO-, -COCH₂N(R₅₂)CH₂CO-, -COCH₂OCH₂CO-, -COCH₂SCS-, -COCH=CH-N=CH-, -CH₂CH(C₆H₅)CH₂-N=CH- or -CO₂-CH₂CH₂wherein R₅₂ represents hydrogen, alkenyl; unsubstituted or substituted aryl or alkaryl;

 Z_9 and Z_{10} are independently O. S. C_1^{-C} alkylidene, substituted or unsubstituted benzylidene, NH or NR''' wherein R''' is alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl; and

Y₇₅ and Y₇₆ are the same or different and represent hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, haloalkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, acyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, acylamino, acyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, phosphono or phosphino;

$$R_{72}-X_{31}-N = Y_{73}$$

$$Y_{79}$$

$$(xxix)$$

 R_{72} represents unsubstituted or substituted phenyl or 1- or 2-naphthyl;

X₃₁ represents -OCH₂-, -CH₂-, a covalent bond, -C(halogen)₂, -C\(\text{CC}\)-, -OCH(alkyl)-, -OC(alkyl)₂, -CH(alkyl)CH(alkyl)-, -CH(alkyl)-, -C(alkyl)₂-, -OCH₂CH₂-, -CH₂CH₂-, SO, -S-, SO₂, -CH₂S(O)_h-, -CH(alkyl)S(O)_h-, -S(O)_hCH₂-, -CH(halogen)-, -C(alkyl)(halogen),

-CH(CN)-, -C(alkyl)(CN)-, or -C(=0)-, -CH(O-alkyl)-,
-CH₂C(=0)-, -C(=0)CH₂, -CH(alkyl)C(=0)-,
-C(=0)CH(alkyl)-, -CH=CH-, -C(alkyl)=CH-,
-CH=C(alkyl)-, -C(alkyl)=C(alkyl)-, -C(=0)CH=CH-,
arylene, -Si(halogen)₂-, -Si(alkyl)₂,
-CH-CH-, -C(alkyl)-CH-, -CH-C(alkyl)- or
-C(alkyl)-C-(alkyl)-,

wherein h is a value of from O to 2 inclusive;

Z₁₁ represents O, S, C₁-C₈ alkylidene, substituted or unsubstituted benzylidene, NH or NR''' wherein R''' is alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl; and

Y₇₇, Y₇₈ and Y₇₉ are the same or different and represent hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, hydroxy, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, haloalkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, acyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylamino, amino, dialkylamino, acylamino, acyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, phosphono or phosphino, with the proviso that when Y₇₇ is halogen and Y₇₉ is hydrogen then Y₇₈ cannot be amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino or acylamino and with the further proviso that when Y₇₇ and Y₇₈ are the same halogen then Y₇₉ cannot be hydrogen or hydroxy;

$$Z_{12}$$
 Y_{80} Y_{81} Y_{82} Y_{82} Y_{82}

R, represents an unsubstituted or substituted, unsaturated or saturated, aromatic or non-aromatic heterocyclic ring system selected from isoxazole, isothiazole, pyrazole, imidazole, 1,2,4-triazole, 1,2,4-oxadiazole, 1,3,4-oxadiazole, 1.2.4, -thiadiazole, 1.3.4-thiadiazole, oxazole, thiazole, benzopyrazole, benzimidazole, benzoxazole, benzothizole, indole, pyrrole, furan, thiophene, benzofuran, benzothiophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, pyrazine, 1,3,5-triazine, 1,2,4-triazine, quinoline, isoquinoline, quinazoline, phthalazine, benzopyridazine, benzopyrazine, carbazole, dibenzofuran, dibenzothiophene, benzoxazine, phthalimide, benzopyran, dibenzopyridine, pyridopyridine, pyrazolopyrimidine, tetrahydropyrimidinedione, piperidine, morpholine, tetrahydrofuran, tetrahydrothiophene, pyrrolidine, thiomorpholine, piperidine-2-one. piperidine-2.6-dione, 2.5-pyrrolidinedione, 3-morpholinone, 2-oxohexamethyleneimine. 2-oxotetramethyleneimine, 1-pyrazoline, 2-pyrazoline, pyrazolidine, 2-imidazolidinone. 2-imidazolidinethione. 2.4-imidazolidinedione, 1,2-oxathiolane, 1,3-oxathiolane, 1,3-oxathiane, 1,4-oxathiane, 2(1H)-pyrazinone, 2H-pyran-2-one, 4H-pyran-4-one, 2H-pyran-2-thione, 4H-pyran-4-thione, tetrahydropyran, tetrahydrothiopyran, 7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, 7-azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, oxetane, coumarin, 1.3-dioxane, 1.4-dioxane or 1.3-dioxolane;

X₃₂ represents -OCH₂-, -CH₂-, a

covalent bond, -C(halogen)₂, -C≡C-, -OCH(alky1)-,
-OC(alky1)₂, -CH(alky1)CH(alky1)-, +CH(alky1)-,
-C(alky1)₂-, -OCH₂CH₂-, -CH₂CH₂-, SO, -S-,
SO₂, -CH₂S(O)_h-, -CH(alky1)S(O)_h-,
-S(O)_hCH₂-, -CH(halogen)-, -C(alky1)(halogen)-,
-CH(CN)-, -C(alky1)(CN)-, -C(=O)-, -CH(O-alky1)-,
-CH₂C(=O)-, -C(=O)CH₂, -CH(alky1)C(=O)-,
-C(=O)CH(alky1)-, -CH=CH-, -C(alky1)=CH-,
-CH=C(alky1)-, -C(alky1)=C(alky1)-, -C(=O)CH=CH-,
arylene, -Si(halogen)₂-, -Si(alky1)₂,
-CH-CH-, -C(alky1)-CH-, -CH-C(alky1)- or
O
-C(alky1)-C(alky1)-.

wherein h is a value of from O to 2 inclusive;

Z₁₂ represents O, S, C₁-C₈ alkylidene, substituted or unsubstituted benzylidene, NH or NR''' wherein R''' is alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl; and

Y₈₀, Y₈₁ and Y₈₂ are the same or different and represent hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, hydroxy, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, haloalkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, acyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylamino, amino, dialkylamino, acylamino, acyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, phosphono or phosphino;

$$R_{74} - X_{33} - N = Y_{83}$$
 Y_{85}
 Y_{85}
 Y_{85}

R₇₄ represents unsubstituted or substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl cycloalkenyl, cycloalkatrienyl, bicycloalkyl, bicycloalkenyl, bicycloalkadienyl, tricycloalkenyl or tricycloalkadienyl;

tricycloalkyl, tricycloalkenyl or tricycloalkadienyl

X₃₃ represents -OCH₂-, -CH₂-, a

covalent bond, -C(halogen)₂, -C=C-, -OCH(alkyl)-,

-OC(alkyl)₂, -CH(alkyl)CH(alkyl)-, -CH(alkyl)-,

-C(alkyl)₂-, -OCH₂CH₂-, -CH₂CH₂-, SO, -S-,

SO₂, -CH₂S(O)_h-, -CH(alkyl)S(O)_h-,

-S(O)_hCH₂-, -CH(halogen)-, -C(alkyl)(halogen)-,

-CH(CN)-, -C(alkyl)(CN)-, or -C(=O)-, -CH(O-alkyl)-,

-CH₂C(=O)-, -C(=O)CH₂, -CH(alkyl)C(=O)-,

-C(=O)CH(alkyl)-, -CH=CH-, -C(alkyl)=CH-,

-CH=C(alkyl)-, -C(alkyl)=C(alkyl)-, -C(=O)CH=CH-,

arylene, -Si(halogen)₂-, -Si(alkyl)₂,

-CH-CH-, -C(alkyl)-CH-, -CH-C(alkyl)- or

O

-C(alkyl)-C(alkyl)-;

wherein h is a value of from O to 2 inclusive;

Z₁₃ represents O, S, C₁-C₈ alkylidene, substituted or unsubstituted benzylidene, NH or NR''' wherein R''' is alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl; and .

 Y_{83} , Y_{84} and Y_{85} are the same or different and represent hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, hydroxy, cyano, polyhaloalkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkoxy, haloalkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, nitro, acyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylamino, amino, dialkylamino, acylamino, acyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy or polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy; in which the permissible substituents for formulae (i) through (xxxi) above are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylthio, polyhaloalkenylthio, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino,

polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino. semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arythydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy. aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacyloxy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino,

aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyimino, oxo, thiono, alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium,

$$-X$$
, = X , $-X$ = R_3 , = $X-R_3$,

OF

$$\prec^{\frac{Y_2R_4}{Y_3R_5}}$$

$$R_1 - X - R_{36} \qquad (xxxii)$$

$$R_{1}-X-P$$
 Y_{66}
 Y_{65}
 wherein:

 Y_{62} , Y_{63} , Y_{64} , Y_{65} and Y_{66} are the same or different and are halogen;

R₁ is a substituted or unsubstituted, carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system selected from a monocyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a bicyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring

system, a polycyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, and a bridged ring system which may be saturated or unsaturated in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylthio, polyhaloalkenylthio, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiccarbonyl, dialkylaminothiccarbonyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino, polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy,

polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arylhydrazonomethyl, or a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy, aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacyloxy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino, aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxypbosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyamino, aryloxyimino, oxo, thiono, alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkenyl, cyanoalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium,

R, is a substituted heteroatom or substituted carbon atom, or a substituted or unsubstituted, branched or straight chain containing two or more carbon atoms or heteroatoms in any combination in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylthio, polyhaloalkenylthio, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthicalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, halcalkenyl or

polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl. polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl. alkylsulfonylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino, polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy. alkenyl. polyhaloalkenyl. alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol. cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arylhydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-. di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfcnyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy, aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacyloxy. aroyloxy. alkylsulfonyloxy. alkenylsulfonyloxy. arylsulfonyloxy. haloalkylsulfonyloxy. polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy.

aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino, aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, dialkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyamino, aryloxyamino, oxo, thiono, alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, cyanoalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium,

$$-X$$
, = X , $-X$ = R_3 , = $X-R_3$,

$$Y_1$$
 $-X - R_3$
 Y_2
 Y_3
 Y_4
 Y_3
 Y_3
 Y_3
 Y_3
 Y_3

or .

A is a covalent single bond or double bond, a substituted or unsubstituted heteroatom or substituted carbon atom, or a substituted or unsubstituted, branched or straight chain containing two or more carbon atoms or heteroatoms in any combination in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino,

trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthicalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, halcalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino, polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arythydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio,

alkylthicalkyl, arylthicalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy, aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl. alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacyloxy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino, aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyamino, aryloxyimino, oxo, thiono, alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkenyl, cyanoalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium,

$$-x$$
, $= x$, $-x = R_3$, $= x-R_3$, $\frac{Y_1}{1}$
 $-x - R_3$, $-P - Y_2R_4$, $-Y_4 - P - Y_2R_4$
 Y_3R_5



R₂₆ is a substituted or unsubstituted, asymmetrical heterocyclic ring system having at least three nitrogen atoms which are selected from a monocyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a bicyclic aromatic or nonarematic ring system, a polycyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, and a bridged ring system which may be saturated or unsaturated in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylthio, polyhaloalkenylthio, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulfonyl. polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino,

alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino, polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy. alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arythydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio. haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy. aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacylexy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy. polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino,

trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino, aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyamino, oxo, thiono, alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium,

wherein:

R₃ is a substituted or unsubstituted, carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring system selected from a monocyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a bicyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, a polycyclic aromatic or nonaromatic ring system, and a bridged ring system which may be saturated or unsaturated in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido,

dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthicalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, halcalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino, alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino, polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arythydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthicalkyl, arylthicalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl,

haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy, aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacyloxy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy. polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy. aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino, aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyamino, aryloxyimino, oxo, thiono, alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkenyl, cyanoalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium,

OE



R is a substituted heteroatom or substituted carbon atom, or a substituted or unsubstituted, branched or straight chain containing two or more carbon atoms or heteroatoms in any combination in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkylthio, polyhaloalkenylthio, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino. aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloalkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are: one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl. alkylsulfonylamino. alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino,

polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl, aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arylhydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy. aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacyloxy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino,

aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyamino, oxo, thiono, alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium,

 $\mathbf{Y}_{\mathbf{1}}$ and $\mathbf{Y}_{\mathbf{4}}$ are independently oxygen or sulfur:

 Y_2 and Y_3 are independently oxygen, sulfur, amino or a covalent bond; and

R₄ and R₅ are independently hydrogen or substituted or unsubstituted alkyl, polyhaloalkyl, phenyl or benzyl in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or more hydrogen, halogen, alkylcarbonyl, alkylcarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, thiocyano, propargylthio, hydroxyimino, alkoxyimino, trialkylsilyloxy, aryldialkylsilyloxy, triarylsilyloxy, formamidino, alkylsulfamido, dialkylsulfamido, alkoxysulfonyl, polyhaloalkoxysulfonyl, hydroxy, amino, aminocarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl,

₹.

dialkylaminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, alkylaminothiocarbonyl, dialkylaminothiocarbonyl, nitro, cyano, hydroxycarbonyl and derivative salts, formamido, alkyl, alkoxy, polyhaloałkyl, polyhaloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, substituted amino in which the permissible substituents are the same or different and are one or two propargyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl or polyhaloalkenyl; alkylthio, polyhaloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, polyhaloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfonylamino. alkylcarbonylamino, polyhaloalkylsulfonylamino, polyhaloalkylcarbonylamino, trialkylsilyl. aryldialkylsilyl, triarylsilyl, sulfonic acid and derivative salts, phosphonic acid and derivative salts, alkoxycarbonylamino, alkylaminocarbonyloxy, dialkylaminocarbonyloxy, alkenyl, polyhaloalkenyl, alkenyloxy, alkynyl, alkynyloxy, polyhaloalkenyloxy, polyhaloalkynyl, polyhaloalkynyloxy, polyfluoroalkanol, cyanoalkylamino, semicarbazonomethyl, alkoxycarbonylhydrazonomethyl, alkoxyiminomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted aryloxyiminomethyl, hydrazonomethyl, unsubstituted or substituted arythydrazonomethyl, a hydroxy group condensed with a mono-, di- or polysaccharide, haloalkyl, haloalkenyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxy, aralkoxy, arylthio, aralkylthio, alkylthicalkyl, arylthicalkyl, arylsulfinyl, arylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, haloalkenyloxy, haloalkynyloxy, haloalkynylthio, haloalkenylsulfonyl, polyhaloalkenylsulfonyl, alkoxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, propargyloxy,

aroyl, haloacyl, polyhaloacyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, alkylaminosulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, arylaminosulfonyl, carboxyalkoxy, carboxyalkylthio, alkoxycarbonylalkoxy, acyloxy, haloacyloxy, polyhaloacyloxy, aroyloxy, alkylsulfonyloxy, alkenylsulfonyloxy, arylsulfonyloxy, haloalkylsulfonyloxy, polyhaloalkylsulfonyloxy, aroylamino, haloacylamino, alkoxycarbonyloxy, arylsulfonylamino, aminocarbonyloxy, cyanato, isocyanato, isothiocyano, cycloalkylamino, trialkylammonium, arylamino, aryl(alkyl)amino, aralkylamino, alkoxyalkylphosphinyl, alkoxyalkylphosphinothioyl, alkylhydroxyphosphinyl, dialkoxyphosphino, hydroxyamino, alkoxyamino, aryloxyamino, aryloxyimino, oxo, thiono, alkylaminoalkoxy, dialkylaminoalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkenyl, cyanoalkoxy, dialkylsulfonium,

-X. = X. -X =
$$R_3$$
. = X- R_3 .
 Y_1
-X - R_3 . - P - Y_2R_4 . - Y_4 - P - Y_2R_4
 Y_3R_5
or

The heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds encompassed within formula <u>l</u> can be prepared by conventional methods known in the art, and many may be available from various suppliers.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formulae (i) through (xxxiii) above which may be used in the method of this invention can be prepared by reacting appropriate starting ingredients in accordance with conventional procedures described in the art as illustrated below.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (i) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{24} - X_{10}H + (Y_{19})_{a} \longrightarrow R_{24} - X_{10} + (Y_{19})_{a}$$

$$(O)_{j}$$

Scheme I

wherein R₂₄. X₁₀, a. j and Y₁₉ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted pyridines including process conditions are described for example by Mertel.

H.E., The Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds.

Pyridine and Derivatives-Part Two, Halopyridines, p. 351, Interscience, Wiley, New York (1961).

Intermediates such as 2.4.6-trichloropyriding are described in U.S. Patent 3.830.820. Other preparation methods for the novel compounds of formula (i) are described in Fuson, R.C., Advanced Organic Chemistry, p. 124. Wiley, New York (1950).

and Ochiai. E., Aromatic Amine Oxides, p. 21, Elsevier, New York (1967).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (ii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{25} - X_{11}H + (Y_{20})_b \rightarrow R_{25} - X_{11}$$

Scheme II

wherein R₂₅, X₁₁, b and Y₂₀ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted pyrazines including process conditions are described for example in U.S. Patent 4.254,125.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (iii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{25} - \chi_{12}H + Y_{49} - Y_{21} \longrightarrow R_{25} - \chi_{12} - Y_{22} \longrightarrow Y_{23}$$

Scheme III

wherein R₂₆, X₁₂, Y₂₁, Y₂₂ and Y₂₃ are as defined hereinabove and Y₄₉ is halogen. Reactions of this general type for preparing 2-substituted pyrimidines including process conditions are described for example by Hurst, D.T., An Introduction to the Chemistry and Biochemistry of Pyrimidines, Purines and Pteridines, pp. 49-53, Wiley, New York (1980). Intermediates in which Y₂₁ and Y₂₃ are alkylthio are described by Eilingsfeld, H. and Schevermann, H., Chem. Ber., 100, pp. 1874-1891 (1967). Other preparation methods for the novel compounds of formula (iii) such as the Rembry-Hull pyrimidine synthesis are described in Brown, D.J., The Pyrimidines; The Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds, pp. 98, 169-170, 166, Interscience, Wiley, New York (1960).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (iv) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{27} - X_{13}H + Y_{45} \xrightarrow{V_{26}} Y_{25} \longrightarrow R_{27} - X_{13} \xrightarrow{V_{26}} Y_{25}$$

Scheme IV

wherein R₂₇, X₁₃, Y₂₄, Y₂₅, Y₂₆ and Y₄₉ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing 4-substituted pyrimidines including process conditions are described for example by Josima, T., et. al. Sankyo Kenkyusho Newpo, 32, pp. 114-120 (1980).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (v) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{23} - X_{14} \xrightarrow{HO} OH \rightarrow R_{23} - X_{14} \xrightarrow{Y_{23}} N Y_{23}$$

Scheme V

wherein R₂₈, X₁₄, Y₂₇, Y₂₈ and Y₂₉ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing 5-substituted pyrimidines including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described for example by Fieser, L.F. and Fieser, M., Organic Chemistry, p. 310, Heath, Boston (1972) also Brown, D.J., The Pyrimidines; The Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds, pp. 50, 166, Interscience, Wiley, New York (1962).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (vi) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{29}-X_{15}H+Y_{49}-Y_{31} \longrightarrow R_{29}-X_{15}-Y_{32}$$

Scheme VI

wherein R₂₉, X₁₅, Y₃₀, Y₃₁, Y₃₂ and Y₄₉ are as defined hereinabove... Reactions of this general type-for preparing 3-substituted pyridazines including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described for example by Jojima, T. et al., Agric. Biol. Chem., <u>32</u>, (11), 1376-1381 (1968) and Eilingsfeld, H. and Schevermann, H., Chem. Ber., <u>100</u>, 1874-1891 (1967).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (vii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{30} - X_{16}H + Y_{49} \xrightarrow{Y_{33}} N \longrightarrow R_{30} - X_{16} \xrightarrow{Y_{33}} N$$

Scheme VII

wherein R₃₀, X₁₆, Y₃₃, Y₃₄, Y₃₅ and Y₄₉ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing 4-substituted pyridazines including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described for example by Jojime, T. et al., Agric. Biol. Chem., 32, (11), 1376-1381 (1968).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (viii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$(Y_{34})_d$$
 $\xrightarrow{(R_{31})_e}$ $X_{17}H$ $X_{49}H$ X_{49

Scheme VIII

wherein Y₃₆, Y₃₇, Y₃₈, Y₄₉, d, e, R₃₁ and X₁₇ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted 1,3,5-triazines including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described for example in German Patent 952,478, U.S. Patent 2,824,823, Koopman, H. et al., Rec. Trav. Chim., 78, 967-980 (1959), Drabek, J. and Skrobal, M., Chem. Zvesti,

17. (7), 482-487 (1963), Hirt, R. et al., Helv. Chim. Acta. 33. 1365 (1950), and German Patent 1.076.696. Other preparation methods for the novel compounds of formula (viii) are described in U.S. Patent 4.220.765, U.S. Patent 2.691.019 and Chakrabarti, J.K. et al., J. Chem. Soc. 861 (1974).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (ix) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$(R_{32})_f \longrightarrow X_{18}H + Y_{49} \longrightarrow (R_{32})_f \longrightarrow X_{18} \longrightarrow Y_{49}$$

Scheme IX

wherein R₃₂, f, X₁₈, Y₃₉, Y₄₀ and Y₄₉ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted 1.3.5-triazines including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described for example in U.S.

Patent 3,316,264. Intermediates such as 2,4-dichloro-6-(diethoxyphosphiny1)-1,3,5-triazine are described in Japan Patent 74 46635. Other preparation methods for the novel compounds of formula (ix) are described in Mendoza, C.E. et al., J. Ag. Food Chem., 19, (1), 41-45 (1972).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (x) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

Scheme X

wherein Y₄₁, Y₄₂, Y₄₉ and X₁₉ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing bis-1.3.5-triazines including process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (viii) above.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xi) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$(R_{33})_g \longrightarrow X_{29} H + Y_{49} \longrightarrow (R_{33})_g \longrightarrow X_{29} \longrightarrow X_{29} \longrightarrow (R_{33})_g \longrightarrow X_{29} \longrightarrow (R_{33})_g \longrightarrow (R_{33})$$

Scheme XI

wherein R_{33} , g, X_{20} , Y_{52} , Y_{53} and Y_{49} are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted 1,3,5-triazines including process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (viii) above. Other preparation methods for the novel compounds of formula (xi) are described in Allen. C.F.H. and Converse, S., Org. Syn. Coll., Vol. I, 226-227, U.S. Patent 1,911,689, Bessiere-Chretien, Y. and Serne, H., Bull. Soc. Chim. France, (6), Part 2, 2039-2046 (1973), Japan Patent 28,101, Japan Patent 28,100, Japan Patent 28,098, Japan Patent 9155, Loew, P. and Weis, C.D., J. Heterocyclic Chem., 13, 829-833 (1976) and Richter, G.H., Textbook of Organic Chemistry, p. 486, Wiley, New York (1967).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{35} - X_{21}H + Y_{49} \xrightarrow{N} Y_{45} \longrightarrow R_{35} - X_{21} \xrightarrow{N} Y_{45}$$

Scheme XII

wherein R₃₅, X₂₁, Y₄₅, Y₄₆ and Y₄₉ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing heterocyclic substituted 1.3.5-triazines including process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (viii) above. Other preparation methods for the novel compounds of formula (xii) are described in Koopman, H. and Daams, J., Rec. Trav. Chim., 77, 235-240 (1958) and United Kingdom Patent 908,352.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xiii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

Scheme XIII

wherein R₃₇, R₃₈, B₁₄ and Y₄₇ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted azoles including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described for example by Hautzsch, A., Chem. Ber., 24, 495 (1891), Adembri, G. and Tedeschi, P., Bull. Sci. Facul. Chim. Ind. Bologna, 23, 203 (1965) and Carr, J.B. et al., J. Med. Chem., 20, (7), 934-939 (1977).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xiv) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

Scheme XIV

wherein R₃₇, R₃₈, B₁₄ and Y₄₇ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted azoles including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described in Pahanayak, B.K., J. Ind. Chem. Soc., 55, (3), 264-267 (1978) and Young, T.E. and Amstutz, E.D., J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 73, 4773-4775, (1951). Other preparation methods for the novel compounds of formula (xiv) are described by Tripathi, H. et al.,

Agric. Biol. Chem., <u>37</u>, 1375 (1973) and Young, T.E. and Amstutz, E.D., J. Amer. Chem. Soc. <u>73</u>, 4773-4775 (1951).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xv) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$\begin{array}{c} R_{41} \\ \hline \\ N \\ B_5 \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} R_{41} \\ \hline \\ N \\ B_5 \end{array} R_{42}$$

Scheme XV

wherein R₄₁, R₄₂, and B₁₅ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted 1.2.4-azoles including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described by Selim, M. and Selim, M., Bull. Soc. Chim. France, 1219-1220 (1967).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xvi) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$Y_{44} \xrightarrow{R_{15}} R_{42} \xrightarrow{R_{41}OH} \xrightarrow{R_{41}} R_{42} \xrightarrow{R_{45}} R_{42}$$

Scheme XVI

wherein R₄₁, R₄₂, B₁₅ and Y₄₉ are defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted 1.3.4-azoles including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described by Koopman, H. et al., Rec. Trav. Chim, 78, 967-980 (1959). A useful intermediate is described in United Kingdom Patent 913,910.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xvii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R_{45} & R_{45} & R_{45} \\
R_{47} & R_{48} & R_{45} & R_{45} \\
R_{47} & R_{48} & R_{45} & R_{45} \\
\end{array}$$

Scheme XVII

wherein R₄₅, R₄₆, R₄₇, R₄₈, B₁₆ and Y₄₈ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted benzazoles including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described by Hugershoff, A., Chem. Ber. <u>36</u>, 3121-3134 (1903) and Young, T.E. and Amstutz, E.D., J. Amer. Chem. Soc., <u>73</u>, 4773-4775 (1951).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xviii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

Scheme XVIII

wherein R₄₅, R₄₆, R₄₇, R₄₈, B₁₆ and Y₄₈ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted benzisoxazoles including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described in Comprehensive Heterocyclic Chemistry, Vol. 16, p. 58, Pergamon Press, New York (1984).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xix) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

Scheme XIX

wherein R₅₀, B₁₇, Y₅₄, Y₅₅ and Y₄₉ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted 1,3,5-triazines including process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (viii) above. Other preparation methods for the novel compounds of formula (xix) are described by Beech, W.F., J. Chem. Soc., (C), 466-472 (1967).

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xx) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

Scheme XX

wherein R₅₁, B₁₈, B₁₉, Y₅₆, Y₅₇ and Y₄₉ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted 1.3.5-triazines including process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (viii) above.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxi) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

Scheme XXI

wherein B₂₀ Y₅₈, Y₅₉ and Y₄₉ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted 1.3.5-triazines including process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (viii) above.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{53} - X_{25}H + Y_{49} \longrightarrow R_{53} - X_{25} \longrightarrow Y_{61}$$

Scheme XXII

wherein R₅₃, X₂₅, Y₆₀, Y₆₁ and Y₄₉ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted 1.3.5-triazines including process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (viii) above.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxiii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

Scheme XXIII

wherein R₅₄, X₂₆, Y₅₀ and Y₅₁ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing hexahydro-1,3,5-triazines including process conditions are described for example by Meyers, A.I. et al., J. Amer. Chem. Soc., <u>91</u>, 763 (1969). The preparation of appropriate intermediates is similar to procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (viii) above.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxiv) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{66} - X_{27} - NH_2 + \sum_{Z_2}^{Z_1} Y_{67} \xrightarrow{AcOH} R_{64} - X_{27} - N$$

$$Z_2 Y_{66}$$
Scheme XXIV

wherein R₆₈, X₂₇, Z₁, Z₂, Y₆₇ and Y₆₈ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted maleimides including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described for example in Japan

ŝ,

Patent 75,117,929. Other preparation methods for the novel compounds of formula (xxiv) are described in U.S. Patent 3,129,225 and Japan Patent 75,132,129.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxv) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{es} - X_{2s} - NH_2 + Q \longrightarrow AcOH \longrightarrow R_{es} - X_{2s} - N \longrightarrow Z_4 \longrightarrow Y_{70}$$

Scheme XXV

wherein R₆₉, X₂₈, Z₃, Z₄, Y₆₉ and Y₇₀ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted maleimidesincluding process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (xxiv) above.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxvi) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{78} - X_{29} - NH_{2} + Q \qquad AcOH \qquad R_{70} - X_{29} - N \qquad Z_{5} \qquad Y_{71}$$

$$Z_{6} \qquad Y_{72} \qquad AcOH \qquad Z_{72} - N \qquad Z_{72} - N \qquad Z_{72}$$

Scheme XXVI

wherein R₇₀, X₂₉, Z₅, Z₆, Y₇₁ and Y₇₂ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted maleimides including process conditions and intermediate

preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (xxiv) above.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxvii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{71} - X_{30} - NH_2 + Q \xrightarrow{Z_1} \begin{array}{c} Y_{73} & Z_7 & Y_{73} \\ & & & \\ Z_8 & Y_{74} & & \\ \end{array}$$

Scheme XXVII

wherein R₇₁, X₃₀, Z₇, Z₈, Y₇₃ and Y₇₄ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted maleimides including process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (xxiv) above.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxviii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

Scheme XXVIII

wherein B₂₁,Z₉, Z₁₀, Y₇₅ and Y₇₆ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted maleimides including process conditions and intermediate preparations are

similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (xxiv) above.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxix) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

wherein R₇₂, Y₃₁, Z₁₁, Y₇₇, Y₇₈ and Y₇₉ are as defined hereinabove. Suitable halogenating agents include, for example, PCl₅, POCl₃, PBr₅ and POBr₃ and mixtures thereof. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted pyridazinones including process conditions and intermediate preparations are described for example in Yuki Gosei Kagaku Kyotai Shi 28, (4), 462-463 (1970). Other preparation methods for the novel compounds of formula (xxix) are described in Yakugaku Zasshi 86, (12), 1168-1172 (1966), Acta Dol. Pharm. 36, (3), 301-306 (1979), U.S. Patent 2,963,477, Japan Patent 6,822,309, Org. Prep. Proced. Int. 17, (2), 107-114 (1985), Arm. Khim. Zh. 21, (6), 515-520 (1968) and German Patent 1,948,550.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxx) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{73} - X_{22} - NHNH_{2} + O Y_{81} \xrightarrow{HC1} R_{73} - X_{32} - N \xrightarrow{P_{80}} OH$$

$$R_{73} - X_{32} - N \xrightarrow{P_{80}} Y_{81}$$

$$R_{73} - X_{32} - N \xrightarrow{P_{80}} Y_{81}$$

Scheme XXX

wherein R₇₃, X₃₂, Z₁₂, Y₈₀, Y₈₁ and Y₈₂ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted pyridazinones including process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (xxix) above.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxxi) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$\begin{array}{c} R_{\mathcal{H}^{-}} X_{33}^{-} NHNH_{2} + \\ & \xrightarrow{\qquad \qquad } \\ O \\ & Y_{44} \\ & \xrightarrow{\qquad \qquad } \\ R_{\mathcal{H}^{-}} X_{33}^{-} N \xrightarrow{\qquad \qquad } \\ & Y_{55} \\ & \xrightarrow{\qquad \qquad } \\ & Y_{55} \\ & \xrightarrow{\qquad \qquad } \\ \end{array}$$

Scheme XXXI

wherein R₇₄. X₃₃. Z₁₃. Y₈₃. Y₈₄ and Y₈₅ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted pyridazinones

including process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (xxix) above.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxxii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

 $R_1 \times H + Y_{aa} - R_{aa} \longrightarrow R_1 - X - R_{aa}$

Scheme XXXII

wherein R₁, X, R₃₆ and Y₄₉ are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted asymmetrical compounds including process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (viii) above using appropriate starting ingredients.

The novel heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds of formula (xxxiii) can be prepared by the following general reaction scheme:

$$R_{1} - X - H + Y_{66} \longrightarrow X_{65} \longrightarrow R_{1} - X - P \longrightarrow X_{66} \longrightarrow Y_{66} \longrightarrow Y_{66$$

Scheme XXXIII

wherein R₁. Y₆₂, Y₆₃, Y₆₄, Y₆₅, Y₆₆ and X are as defined hereinabove. Reactions of this general type for preparing substituted cyclotriphosphazenes including process conditions and intermediate preparations are similar to the procedures employed for preparing compounds of formula (viii) above using appropriate starting ingredients.

In addition to the above, other illustrative procedures which may be employed in preparing heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds encompassed within formula 1 are described, for example, in the following: Italy Patent 589,543, Italy Patent 588,280, United Kingdom Patent 872,313, Canada Patent 659,610, PCT Application AU81/00046, U.S. Patent 3,203,550, U.S. Patent, 3,931,165, U.S. Patent, 2,720,480, U.S. Patent 4,038,197, U.S. Patent 3,682,903, U.S. Patent 3,775,406, U.S. Patent 3,932,167, U.S. Patent 4,390,538, U.S. Patent 3,361,746, U.S. Patent 4,414,221, U.S. Patent 4,237,127, U.S. Patent 3,951,971 and U.S. Patent 3,973,947.

The antitranspirant compounds of formula 1 have been found to significantly reduce plant and crop usage of water, i.e., reduce transpiration rate, and increase the resistance of plant leaf surfaces to the loss of moisture vapor, i.e., increase diffusive resistance. In addition, the antitranspirant compounds used in this invention are substantially non-inhibiting of photosynthetic light-requiring reactions, substantially non-phytotoxic to growing plants and serve to increase crop yields in comparison with untreated crops at similar conditions, especially in regions where plants are subject to moisture stress conditions. The antitranspirant compounds used in this invention provide for the conservation of soil moisture by reducing plant and crop usage of water during certain development periods, e.g., vegetative period, thereby making the unused water available at other periods of plant or crop development, e.g., reproductive growth period.

As indicated above, stomata are minute openings in the epidermis of plant leaf surfaces through which occurs gaseous interchange between the atmosphere and the intercellular spaces within the leaf. It is believed that the antitranspirant compounds of formula 1 effectively reduce the transpiration rate in plants by closing plant stomata or constricting plant stomatal openings to such a degree that moisture loss is reduced and, in addition, the compounds exhibit substantially no detrimental effect on photosynthetic electron flow.

The photosynthetic process in plants consists of light-requiring reactions, i.e., light reactions, and non-light-requiring reactions, i.e., dark reactions. The dark reactions in general involve a complex of enzyme-mediated reactions which provide for the conversion of carbon dioxide to sugar. In addition to carbon dioxide, the dark reactions require reducing power and chemical energy which are produced and provided by the light reactions. In general, two light-requiring reactions are involved in plant photosynthesis and are conventionally termed Photosystem I and Photosystem II. See, for example, Salisbury, F.B. and Ross, C.W., Plant Physiology, pp. 131-135 (1978). These photosystems are interconnected by an electron transport chain, and provide reducing power and chemical energy to the dark reactions. Inhibition of either or both of these photosystems can detrimentally affect photosynthesis, thereby causing plant injury or even plant death.

The antitranspirant compounds used in this invention have been found to cause no or substantially no inhibition of Photosystem I or Photosystem II. In contrast, the herbicide atrazine is known to substantially inhibit the light reactions of photosynthesis, particularly the electron transport chain. See, for example, Jachetta, J.J. and Radosevich, S.R., Weed Science 29: 37-43 (1981). Such herbicidal inhibition leads to a buildup of carbon dioxide within the leaf which causes closure of the stomates. See, for example, Smith, D. and Buchholtz, K.P., Plant Physiology 39:

572-578 (1964). Thus, unlike the antitranspirant activity of the compounds used in this invention, the antitranspirant activity of atrazine is associated with its herbicidal properties. As used herein, substantially no inhibition of photosynthetic electron transport refers to no or little inhibition of photosynthetic electron transport.

As used herein, an effective amount of a heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compound for reducing moisture loss from plants refers to an antitranspirationally effective amount of the compound sufficient to reduce transpirational moisture loss from plants without substantially inhibiting plant photosynthetic electron transport. Likewise, an effective amount of a heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compound for increasing crop yield refers to a yield enhancing effective amount of the compound sufficient to increase crop yield without sustantially inhibiting plant photosynthetic electron transport. In both instances, the effective amount of compound can vary over a wide range depending on the particular compound employed. the particular crop to be treated, environmental and climatic conditions, and the like, provided that the amount of compound used does not cause substantial inhibition of plant photosynthetic electron transport or substantial phytotoxicity, e.g., foliar burn, chlorosis or necrosis, to the plant. general, the compound can preferably be applied to plants and crops at a concentration of from about

0.25 to 15 pounds of compound per acre as more fully described below.

The heterocyclic nitrogen-containing compounds contemplated by formula 1 may be employed according to a variety of conventional methods known to those skilled in the art. Compositions containing the compounds as the active ingredient will usually comprise a carrier and/or diluent, either liquid or solid.

Suitable liquid diluents or carriers include water, petroleum distillates, or other liquid carriers with or without surface active agents. Liquid concentrates may be prepared by dissolving one of these compounds with a nonphytotoxic solvent such as acetone, xylene, nitrobenzene, cyclohexanone or dimethylformamide and dispersing the active ingredients in water with the aid of suitable surface active emulsifying and dispersing agents.

The choice of dispersing and emulsifying agents and the amount employed are dictated by the nature of the composition and the ability of the agent to facilitate the dispersion of the active ingredient. Generally, it is desirable to use as little of the agent as is possible, consistent with the desired dispersion of the active ingredient in the spray so that rain does not re-emulsify the active ingredient after it is applied to the plant and wash it off the plant. Nonionic, anionic, or cationic dispersing and emulsifying agents may be employed, for example, the condensation products of alkylene oxides with phenol and organic acids, alkyl

aryl sulfonates, complex ether alcohols, quaternary ammonium compounds, and the like.

In the preparation of wettable powder or dust compositions, the active ingredient is dispersed in and on an appropriately divided solid carrier such as clay, talc, bentonite, diatomaceous earth, fuller's earth, and the like. In the formulation of the wettable powders, the aforementioned dispersing agents as well as lignosulfonates can be included.

The required amount of the active ingredient contemplated herein may be applied per acre treated in from 1 to 200 gallons or more of liquid carrier and/or diluent or in from about 5 to 500 pounds of inert solid carrier and/or diluent. The concentration in the liquid concentrate will usually vary from about 5 to 95 percent by weight and in the solid formulations from about 0.5 to about 90 percent by weight. Satisfactory sprays or dusts for general use contain from about 0.1 to about 100 pounds of active ingredient per acre, preferably from about 0.25 to about 15 pounds of active ingredient per acre. and more preferably from about 0.5 to about 5 pounds of active ingredient per acre.

Formulations useful in the conduct of this invention can also contain other optional ingredients such as stabilizers or other biologically active compounds, insofar as they do not impair or reduce the activity of the active ingredient and do not harm the plant being treated. Other biologically active compounds include, for

example, one or more insecticidal, herbicidal, fungicidal, nematicidal, miticidal, plant growth regulators or other known compounds. Such combinations may be used for the known or other purpose of each ingredient and may provide a synergistic effect.

The antitranspirant compounds of formula 1 are preferably applied to plants and crops under substantially little or no water stress conditions, or what can be considered as average or normal growing conditions. A preferred condition for compound application is prior to substantial soil moisture loss. While not wishing to be bound to any particular theory, it is believed that application of the antitranspirant compounds does not result in a reduction of the minimum total water requirements of a treated plant or crop, but rather the application of such compounds serves to promote more efficient water utilization by treated plants and crops. It is believed that the antitranspirant effect does not reduce the total amount of water needed to grow a given plant or crop except for water savings which may be realized for some crops under irrigation, but rather such antitranspirant effect is manifested by an increase in yield of treated crops having no or limited irrigation and rainfall in comparison with untreated crops at similar conditions. Additionally, the antitranspirant compounds of formula 1 are preferably applied to plants and crops under conditions which favor large gradients in water vapor pressure between the saturated atmosphere

within the leaf and the atmosphere around the leaf. Such conditions include low atmospheric humidity, high light/heat loads on the leaf, and high rates of air movement.

In particular, it is believed that the application of the antitranspirant compounds of formula 1 to plants, for example, during the vegetative growth phase reduces the amount of water utilized by the plant for on the order of about a 1 to 6 week period and therefore provides for a greater amount of reserve water available in the soil during other developmental periods such as the critical reproductive growth phase. This soil moisture conservation can minimize any water deficit within plant tissues during critical developmental periods such as the reproductive growth phase resulting in increased crop yield. The antitranspirant compounds used in this invention may likewise be applied during the plant reproductive growth phase to obtain similar results.

In general, the antitranspirant compounds of formula 1 are useful for decreasing irrigation water requirements especially in dry climate regions, for protecting plants from wilting or other damage during transplantation or shipment or during severe cold weather, and for alleviating water stress in certain types of environments as indicated above.

Such compounds are useful in agriculture, horticulture and related fields and can be applied to vegetation such as non-deciduous ornamental shrubs, evergreens, trees, and the like, to protect

them against winter kill. A chief cause of winter kill is an excessive loss of moisture from leaf surfaces on sunny or windy days when the ground is frozen and the root systems cannot replace the water loss. The antitranspirant compounds can also be applied to other ornamentals such as roses and other flowers. Christmas trees, and the like, to preserve freshness and retard needle drop. The antitranspirant compounds can further be used in avoiding or minimizing the effects of summer scald and transplant shock.

In addition to the above, it is recognized that the antitranspirant compounds of formula <u>1</u> may also be used to control foliar diseases on crops such as wheat and oats. See, for example, Avant Gardener, Vol. 18, No. 1, November, 1985, in which antitranspirants are used to control fungus diseases.

As used herein, plants refer in general to any agronomic or horticultural crops, ornamentals and turfgrasses. Illustrative of plants which may be treated by the antitranspirant compounds of formula 1 according to the method of this invention include, for example, corn, cotton, sweet potatoes, white potatoes, alfalfa, wheat, rye, upland rice, barley, oats, sorghum, dry beans, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, canola, deciduous fruit, citrus fruit, tea, coffee, olives, pineapple, cocoa, banana, sugar cane, oil palm, herbaceous bedding plants, woody shrubs, turfgrasses, ornamental plants, evergreens, trees, flowers, and the like. As used herein, crops refer in general to any of the illustrative agronomic or

horticultural crops above. Transplanted stock as used herein refers in general to tobacco, tomatoes, eggplant, cucumbers, lettuce, strawberries, herbaceous bedding plants, woody shrubs, tree seedlings and the like.

The antitranspirant compounds contemplated herein reduce transpirational moisture loss from plants and increase crop yields. Such compounds have a high margin of safety in that when used in sufficient amount to provide an antitranspirant effect or yield enhancing effect, they do not inhibit plant photosynthetic electron transport or burn or injure the plant, and they resist weathering which includes wash-off caused by rain. decomposition by ultraviolet light, oxidation, or hydrolysis in the presence of moisture or, at least, such decomposition, oxidation, and hydrolysis as would materially decrease the desirable antitranspirant characteristic of the active ingredient or impart undesirable characteristics. for instance, phytotoxicity, to the active ingredients. Mixtures of the active compounds may be employed if desired as well as combinations of the active compounds with other biologically active compounds or ingredients as indicated above.

This invention is illustrated by the following examples.

Example I

Preparation of 2,4-dichloro-6-(4-methylphenylthio)-1,3,5-triazine

Into a solution containing 18.4 grams (0.1 mole) of cyanuric chloride in 200 milliliters of acetone was added, with cooling at a temperature of 0-5°C and magnetic stirring, a solution containing 12.4 grams (0.1 mole) of 4-methylthiophenol and 10.7 grams (0.1 mole) of 2,6-lutidine in 50 milliliters of acetone. The solution was added at such a rate to maintain the reaction temperature at 0-5°C. The resulting mixture was magnetically stirred for a period of 2 hours, allowed to warm to room temperature, and precipitated 2,6-lutidine hydrochloride was filtered off and washed with acetone. The combined filtrates were then poured onto ice and the resulting precipitated solid was collected by filtration. The solid was washed with 100 milliliters of 10% aqueous NaOH and then 100 milliliters of water. After drying, the solid was recrystallized twice from hexane to give a crude yield of 5 grams. This material was further purified by vacuum sublimation to give 1.16 grams (0.004 mole) of pure 2,4-dichloro-6-(4-methylphenylthio)-1,3,5- triazine having a melting point of 112°C-114°C. Elemental analysis of the product indicated the following:

Analysis: C, H,Cl

C₁₀H₇Cl₂N₃S

Calculated: C. 44.13; H. 2.59; N. 15.44

Found:

C. 44.24; H. 2.61; N. 15.34

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 1.

Example II

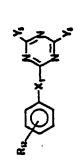
In a manner similar to that employed in Example I, other compounds were prepared. The structures and analytical data for Compounds 2 through 36, which compounds are used in the examples hereinafter for reducing moisture loss from plants, are set forth in Table A below. Compound 18 was obtained from Maybridge Chemical Company, Limited, Trevillet, Tintagel, Cornwall, United Kingdom, and was recrystallized three times from hexane.

Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

× × × ×
a.

]	Point		136-138	138-140	17 8p 210- 220/ 4mm	129-131	36 133-135		103-104		135-137	061-781 01	140-142	137-139	137-139	121-123
		2	13.57	13.01	13.6	12.69	14.06		13.56		19.52	9.00	14.35	14.58	18.58	14.31
	Found		0.90	0.36	4.30	2.75	2.25		2.58		1.45	4.03	1.95	2.65	3.00	2.38
Analysis		3	35.35	29.45	52.22	54.91	44.14		45.98		36.18	70.67	43.60	47.47	43.82	41.12
Elemental Analysis		*	13.51	11.06	14.09	12.14	14.00		13.38		19.52	89.8	14.69	14.79	18.73	14.58
	Calculated	Ŧ	0.97	0.27	4.39	2.62	2.35		2.89		1.40	3.95	1.76	2.48	2.70	2.45
		J	34.76	28.46	52.37	55.51	44.02		45.88		37.65	69.43	41.98	46.50	44.17	41.68
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	۲×	.	ວ	5	ច	ວ	ຣ		ច		5	. 2	5	ຣ	ຣ	5
Substituents	ž	-	•	•	•	•			•		•	•	œ	.0	•	0
	R		2,6-612	2,3,4,5-014	4-(CH ₃) ₃ C-	4-C6H5CO-	4-CH30C-	0	4-сн30-ссн2-	0	3-N02	4-(C6H5)3C-	3,4-0CH20.	4-CH3CO-	э-снэсокн-	4-CH ₃ S-
	Compound	No.	8	m	•	vo.	•		1		60	•	10	=	2.	13

Representative Heterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds



Moltto	Point	9	185-187	139-143	100-102	83.5-84	107-108	Bp 240/ 2 mm	116-118	101-102	114-116	112-114	98-100	112-114	108-111	90-93
		2	20.98	20.98	13.83		15.84	11.28	14.29	12.98	13.00	15.01	14.60	protons)	(Su	
	Found	=	1.62	1.69	3.69	tons)	1.84	3.43	1.38	2.44	0.73	1.69	2.61	r, aromatic	omatic proto	.32 PPM
nalysis		ບ	46.81	45.28	50.20	NHR (COCl ₃): S 6.80-7.50 PPH (m, aromatic protons)	42.05	53.53	37.01	32.79	33.23	37.32	41.44	NHR (CDCl3): £ 7.1-7.7 PPM (complex multiplet, aromatic protons)	NHR (CDCl ₃): & 7.07-7.60 PPM (AB quartet, aromatic protons)	NNR (COCl ₃): J [°] 3.85 PPM (3H, s, CH ₃), 6.85-7.32 PPM (4H, m, aromatic protons)
Elemental Analysis		Z	20.98	20.98	13.46	.50 PPH (m,	16.16	11.04	14.36	14.36	12.85	15.22	14.58	l PPH (comp)	.60 PPM (AB	PM (3H, S, C ons)
	Calculated	=	1.50	1.50	3,55	7: \$ 6.80-7	1.55	3.18	1.38	1.38	0.92	1.46	2.45	.1-1.1 3:4	1-10.1 B: (NWR (CDCl ₃): J [*] 3.85 PPM ((4H, m, aromatic protons)
	٠	3	44.97	44.97	50.05	NMR (COC13	41.57	53.64	36.94	36.94	33.05	39.15	41.68	NNR (CDC1 ₃	NMR (CDC1 ₃	NAR (CDC1 ₃ (4H, m, ar
	×	.	5	5	ច	ច	.5	ច	ច	ວ	ច	ຣ	5	5	ຣ	ច
_	ž		ຣ	ເ	ច	ວ	ຣ	5	5	ວ	ច	ច	2	ວ	5	5
Substituents	¥.	-	0	0	•	•	•	0	S	S	s	s	s	•	•	0
Substituent	8	21	4-CM	3-CM	2-CH30-4- -CH2CH-CH2	3-F	4 -F	4-C1-2- CH(CH ₃)C ₆ H ₅	15-4	3-61	2,6-612	+-F	4-CH30-	=	()- +	4-CH ₃
	Composind	No.		15	96	11	91	96	50	23	22	53	24	52	92	23

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	S	Substituents					Elemental Analysis	Analysis			
Compound No.	R12	ž	.	Y5 Y6	ار	Calculated	. =	u	Found	=	Point (°C)
28	4-CH30	0	ຣ	5	44.14	2.59	15.44	44.29	2.89	15.23	105-108
23	3,4-612	0	2	5	34.76	0.97	13.51	35.32	1.22	12.91	115-119
30	3-61	0	ច	ວ	39.09	1.46	15.20	39.11	1.56	15.37	19-83
31	4-CF3	0	ວ	ច	38.73	1.30	13,55	39.01	1.59	13.64	91-95
32	4-C6H50	0	ຣ	5	53.91	1.3	12.58	53.96	2.32	12.69	116-118
33	4-ND2	0	ວ	5	37.65	1.40	19.52	38.58	1.20	19.74	197-200
*	2,4-F2		ច	2,4-F2- C6H30	50.65	1.70	11.81	19.01	1.53	11.30	165-168.5
35	2,4-612	S	2	ວ	33.06	0.92	12.85	33.28	1.14	12.64	88-83
36	2,6-C12-4-NO2	0	2	ទ	30.37	0.57	15.74	29.73	0.71	16.00	144-148

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Example III

<u>Preparation of 2,4-dichloro-6-(2',3'-dichloro-phenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine</u>

Into a solution containing 18.4 grams (0.1 mole) of cyanuric chloride in 150 milliliters of acetone was added, with cooling at a temperature of 0-5°C and magnetic stirring, a solution containing 16.3 grams (0.1 mole) of 2.3-dichlorophenol and 14.3 grams (0.1 mole) of quinaldine in 50 milliliters of acetone. The solution was added at such a rate to maintain the reaction temperature at 0-5°C. The resulting mixture was magnetically stirred for a period of one hour, allowed to warm to room temperature, and precipitated quinaldine hydrochloride was filtered off and washed with acetone. The combined filtrates were then poured onto ice and the resulting precipitated solid was collected by filtration. The solid was washed with 100 milliliters of 10% aqueous NaOH and then 100 milliliters of water. After drying, the solid was crystallized from hexane to give a crude yield of 14.5 grams. This material was further purified by vacuum sublimation to give 1.7 grams (0.005 mole) of 2,4-dichloro-6-(2',3'-dichloro-phenoxy)-1,3,5triazine having a meltin; point of 154.5°C-156°C. Elemental analysis of the product indicated the following:

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Analysis: C₉H₃Cl₄N₃O

Calculated: C. 34.76; H. 0.97; N. 13.51 Found: C. 34.30; H. 0.89; N. 13.80.

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 37.

Example IV

In a manner similar to that employed in Example III, other compounds were prepared. The structures and analytical data for Compounds 38 through 45, which compounds are used in the examples hereinafter for reducing moisture loss from plants, are set forth in Table B below.

IABLE B Representative Heterocycilc Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

					a.	() - -	***				
		Substituents					Elemental Analysis	Analys1s			1 4 4 5 1
Compound No.	F) 3	×	۲		٥	Calculated H		9	Found	Z	Point (°C)
38	2-N0 ₂	•	ទ	5	37.65	1.40	19.52	37.04	1.25	19.66	132-135
39	2-01	0	ຣ	2	39.09	1.46	15.20	39.01	1.49	15.80	95-95
0	2,5-012	0	ទ	ວ	34.76	0.97	13.51	34.64	0.76	13.92	118-120
=	ເງຈ	0	ວ	5	26.09	;	10.14	27.41	ł	10.01	205-208
42	2-CH3-4-C1	•	ວ	ច	41.34	2.08	14.46	41.75	2.26	14.57	62-83
Ş	4-(n-c)2H25- 0-c0}-	•	ຣ	5	58.15	6.43	9.25	58.04	6.19	9.12	06-89
\$	2,4-612	0	.5	5	34.76	0.97	13.51	34.78	1.04	13.49	121-122
45	4-C6H5CH=CHCO-	0	ຣ	5	. 80.85	2.98	11.29	58.2]	3.57	11.35	169-171

Example V

Preparation of 2-chloro-4,6-bis(2',4'-dichloro-phenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine

Into a solution containing 9.2 grams (0.05 mole) of cyanuric chloride in 100 milliliters of acetone was added, with cooling at a temperature of 0-5°C and magnetic stirring. 8.15 grams (0.05 mole) of 2.4-dichlorophenol and 7.25 grams (0.05 mole) of potassium carbonate. The ingredients were added at such a rate to maintain the reaction temperature at 0-5°C. The mixture was poured onto ice and the resulting solid precipitate was collected by filtration. washed with 100 milliliters of 10% aqueous sodium hydroxide and then with water. After drying, the solid was recrystallized from hexane. The first crop of crystals was recrystallized twice from hexane to give 2.0 grams (0.005 mole) of 2-chloro-4,6-bis(2',4'-dichlorophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine having a melting point of 165°C-168°C. Elemental analysis of the product indicated the following:

Analysis: C15H6Cl5N3O2

Calculated: C. 41.18; H. 1.38; N. 9.60

Found: C. 41.41; H. 0.96; N. 9.86

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 46.

Example VI

<u>Preparation of 2,4-dichloro-6-(3',5'-dichloro-phenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine</u>

Into a stirred solution containing of 5.24 grams (0.032 mole) of 3,5-dichlorophenol in 15 milliliters of acetone, which was cooled to a temperature of 0-5°C, was added 3.45 grams (0.032 mole) of 2.6-lutidine followed by a solution of 5.93 grams (0.032 mole) of cyanuric chloride in 185 milliliters of acetone. The cyanuric chloride/acetone solution was added dropwise, while maintaining the temperature at 0-5°C. After completing the feed, stirring was continued at a temperature of about 0°C for a period of one hour and the mixture was then warmed to ambient temperature. Lutidine hydrochloride was removed by filtration and the filtrate was treated with charcoal and filtered through Celite. The acetone solution was freed of solvent under reduced pressure and the residue dissolved in toluene. This solution was washed with 0.5 N NaOH (twice), then with water, dried over MgSO, and evaporated in vacuo to give 9.1 grams of a crude solid product. Recrystallization from hexane and vacuum sublimation gave 1.0 gram (0.003 mole) of pure 2,4-dichloro-6-(3',5'dichlorophenoxy)-1,3;5-triazine having a melting point of 109°C-111°C. Elemental analysis of the product indicated the following:

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Analysis: C₉H₃Cl₄ON₃

Calculated: C. 34.76; H. 0.97; N. 13.51 Found: C. 34.41; H. 0.90; N. 13.33

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 47.

Example VII

Preparation of 4,6-dichloro-2-(3'-dimethylamino-phenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine and 6-chloro-2,4-bis-(3'-dimethylaminophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine

Into a suspension containing 4.2 grams (0.09 mole) of NaH (50% in oil) in 100 milliliters of dry tetrahydrofuran was added dropwise a solution containing 10.0 grams (0.07 mole) of 3-(N,N-dimethylamino)phenol in 200 milliliters of dry tetrahydrofuran at a temperature of 4°C. mixture was warmed to room temperature, transferred into an addition funnel and added dropwise into a solution containing 13.4 grams (0.07 mole) of cyanuric chloride in 100 milliliters of dry tetrahydrofuran at 0°C. This mixture was stirred at 0°C for a period of 3 hours, evaporated, and the residue extracted with hot CH,Cl,. CH_Cl_ solution was evaporated and the residue purified by flash column chromatography on Florisil® using 5% EtOAc in hexane to give 1.70 grams (0.004 mole), after recrystallization from EtOAc-hexane, of 6-chloro-2,4-bis(3'-dimethylaminophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine having a melting point of 134°C-136.5°C and 0.65 gram (0.002 mole) of 4,6-dichloro-2-(3'-dimethylaminophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine as an oil. Elemental analysis of these two products indicated the following:

4.6-dichloro-2-(3'-dimethylaminophenoxy)-1.3.5triazine

Analysis: $C_{11}^{H}_{10}^{Cl}_{2}^{N}_{4}^{O}$

Calculated: C. 46.34; H. 3.53; N. 19.65;

Cl. 24.87

Found: C. 48.69; H. 3.74; N. 17.17;

Cl, 20.88

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 48.

6-chloro-2,4-bis-(3'-dimethylaminophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine

Analysis: C₁₉H₂₀ClN₅O₂

Calculated: C. 59.14; H. 5.22: N. 18.15; O.

8.28; Cl. 9.19

Found: C, 58.52; E, 5.04; N, 17.85; O,

8.90; Cl. 9.46

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 49.

Example VIII

Preparation of 4.6-dichloro-2-(4'-bromo-3',5'-dimethylphenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine

Into a solution containing 9.2 grams (0.05 mole) of cyanuric chloride in 80 milliliters of acetone was added 5.8 milliliters of 2.6-lutidine dissolved in 10 milliliters of acetone at a temperature of -60°C. A solution of 10.0 grams (0.05 mole) of 4-bromo-3,5-dimethylphenol in 30 milliliters of acetone was then added while maintaining the temperature at -60°C. The mixture was stirred for 1 hour at -60°C, 30 minutes at room temperature, and then filtered and the precipitate washed with acetone. The filtrate was poured onto ice and the resulting precipitate was collected by suction filtration. The crude product was washed with water and crystallized from hot hexane to give 1.49 grams (0.004 mole) of 4.6-dichloro-2-(4'bromo-3',5'-dimethylphenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine as pink-grange crystals having a melting point of 149°C-151°C. Elemental analysis of the product indicated the following:

> Analysis: C₁₁H₈BrCl₂N₃O Calculated: C, 37.86; H, 2.31; N, 12.04 Found: C, 38.63; H, 2.47; N, 11.55

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 50.

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Example IX

In a manner similar to that employed in Example VIII, other compounds were prepared. The structures and analytical data for Compounds 51 through 61, which compounds are used in the examples hereinafter for reducing moisture loss from plants, are set forth in Table C below. For the preparation of Compound 61, triisopropanolamine was used as the acid-acceptor in place of 2,6-lutidine.

Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

	Melting Point (*C)	140-141	681	121-123
		16.06	13.37	12.68
	Found	2.02	89 ⁵	30°C
	Analysis	44.75	56.01	47.92
ı İ	Elemental Analysis	15.56	13.21	. s
R ₄₄ — X ₃	Calculated H	1.87	2°85	
			56.63	49.32
	, s	a	•	•
·	Substituents R14	0=сн		
	Compound No.	5	25	53

IABLE C (Cont.) Representative Heterocyclic Mitrogen - Containing Compounds

Melting Point (°C)	92.5-93.5	. 133-139	126-127
	ľ	34. 56	12,45
Found	2.8.	4.18	56 .
Analysis	53.60	. 65	48.82
Elemental Analysis	1	14.19	12.87
Calculated	2.4	4. E	7.85
	53.45	52.72	47.82
- F	٠	•	9
Substituents R14			
Compound No.	\$ 55	95 96	95

IABLE C (Cont.) Representative Neterocyclic Witrogen - Containing Compounds

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	Melting Point (°C) 154-155	112-174	126
	13.97		. 366, 129.179; 170.460,
	Found 2.61	8	13C WMR (CDC13) & 116.366, 123.788, 128.881, 129.179; 133.513, 147.137, 170.460,
	Analysis	35.08. 81.	13c NMR (C 123.788 133.513
	Elemental Analysis N	11.32	11.82
R. X	Calculated H	7.83	0.85
	3.48	38.83	30.41
	, ž. 0	. 2	9
	Substituents R14	G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G	à ()
	Compound No.	\$5 5	85

igale e (Cont.) Representative Heteracycije Mitrogen - Containing Comogunds

	Point (°C)	147-149	176-177.5
		34.90	3.08
	Found	60. →	2.96
Elemental Analysis			52.28
E lementa]	=	14.79	13.04
	Calculated	e 6	. 28.2
	3	50.12	52.20
	K 3	9	•
Substituent	R14	# # # # # #	CH ₁₀
	Compound No.	9	5

Example X

Preparation of 4.6-dichloro-2-(2'-phenylphenoxy)1,3,5-triazine

Into a magnetically stirred solution containing 10.83 grams (0.06 mole) of cyanuric chloride in 100 milliliters of acetone was added a solution containing of 11.24 grams (0.06 mole) of triisopropanolamine in 100 milliliters of acetone at a temperature of -70°C. A solution of 10.0 grams (0.06 mole) of 2-phenylphenol in 100 milliliters of acetone was then added dropwise at a temperature of -70°C. This mixture was stirred at room temperature for a period of 1 hour, filtered, and the filtrate poured onto ice-water. After removal of the acetone solvent by evaporation, the resulting mixture was partitioned between water and CH_Cl_, the organic layer separated, dried using anhydrous Na SO and evaporated. The residual product was purified by flash column chromatography using silica gel, and eluted with 5% ethyl acetate in hexane to give 6.0 grams (0.02 mole) of 4.6-dichloro-2-(2'-phenylphenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine as an oil. Elemental analysis of the product indicated the following:

Analysis: C₁₅H₉Cl₂N₃O

Calculated: C, 56.63; H, 2.85;

N. 13.21; Cl. 22.29

Found: C. 55.65; H. 2.99;

N. 13.46; Cl. 24.18

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 62.

Example XI

Preparation of 2,4-dichloro-6-(2'-chlorophenylamino)-1,3,5-triazine

In a manner similar to Example VIII, 4.63 grams (0.04 mole) of 2-chloroaniline and 6.69 grams (0.04 mole) of cyanuric chloride were reacted in the presence of 3.89 grams (0.04 mole) of 2,6-lutidine except that the cooling bath was removed at the end of the feed period and the stirred mixture allowed to warm to room temperature. After filtering off lutidine hydrochloride, the filtrate was freed of acetone solvent under reduced pressure and the resulting solid was crystallized from a mixture of hexane and benzene. The first crop of product yielded 1.1 grams (0.004 mole) of 2,4-dichloro-6-(2'-chlorophenyl-amino)-1,3,5-triazine having a melting point of 153°C-156°C. NMR analysis of the product indicated the following: NMR (CDCl₂): 7.0-8.35 ppm (complex multiplet, aromatic and NH). This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 63.

Example XII

<u>Preparation of 2.4-dichloro-6-</u> (4'-chlorophenylamino)-1.3.5-triazine

In a manner similar to Example XI. 6.94 grams (0.05 mole) of 4-chloroaniline, 10.04 grams (0.05 mole) of cyanuric chloride and 5.83 grams (0.05 mole) of 2.6-lutidine were reacted in acetone solution. On completing the feed, the reaction mixture was stirred for about 1 hour at a temperature of 0°C and then at room temperature for about 16 hours. Work up furnished after water-washing and drying 14.0 grams (0.05 mole) of 2.4-dichloro-6-(4'-chlorophenylamino)-1.3.5-triazine having a melting point of 181°C-184°C. NMR analysis of the product indicated the following:

(d acetone) 171.38, 165.29, 136.74, 130.56, 129.72, 123.79 ppm.

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 64.

Example XIII Preparation of 2,4-dichloro-6 (5',6',7',8'-tetrahydronaphthyl-1'-amino) 1,3,5-triazine

Into a stirred solution containing cyanuric chloride (5.0 grams, 0.03 mole) in acetone (120 milliliters) at a temperature of 0°C was added

dropwise a solution containing 2.6-lutidine (3.15 milliliters, 0.03 mole) and 1-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene (3.97 grams, 0.03 mole) in acetone (200 milliliters). After 2 hours at 0°C, the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for a period of 1 hour. The reaction mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was filtered through silica gel and washed with acetone to afford 2.4-dichloro-6-(5',6',7',8'-tetrahydronaphthyl-1'-amino)-1,3,5-triazine as a solid (7.0 grams, 0.02 mole) having a melting point of 158°C-162°C. Elemental analysis of the product indicated the following:

Analysis: C₁₃H₁₂Cl₂N₄

Calculated: C, 52,89; H, 4.10; N, 18.98. Found: C, 53.03; H, 4.06; N, 18.89

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 65.

Example XIV Preparation of 4,6-dichloro-2-

(4'-nitrophenylamino)-1,3,5-triazine

Into a solution containing 20 grams (0.11 mole) of cyanuric chloride in 300 milliliters of acetone was added a solution containing 15.0 grams (0.11 mole) of p-nitroaniline in 200 milliliters of acetone and a solution containing 12.6 milliliters (0.11 mole) of 2.6-lutidine in 100 milliliters of

acetone. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere for about 16 hours. The mixture was then filtered, the filtrate poured onto ice-water, and the resulting precipitate collected to give 5.6 grams of a crude product. The crude product was recrystallized from acetone-toluene to give 3.72 grams (0.01 mole) of 4.6-dichloro-2-(4'-nitrophenylamino)-1.3.5-triazine as a yellow solid having a melting point of 240°C (dec.). Elemental analysis of the product indicated the following:

Analysis: C9H5N5O2Cl2

Calculated: C, 37.79; H, 1.76; N, 24.48; .

O, 11.19; Cl. 24.79

Found: C, 38.04; H, 2.01; N, 24.20;

O, 11.14; Cl. 23.74

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 66.

Example XV

Preparation of 4,6-dibromo-2-(4'-nitrophenylamino)-1,3,5-triazine

Into a solution containing 600 milligrams (0.002 mole) of 4.6-dichloro-2-(4'-nitrophenylamino)- . 1.3.5-triazine prepared in Example XIV in 300 milliliters of CH₂Cl₂ was bubbled HBr gas at room temperature for a period of 4 hours. The

resulting mixture was stored in a refrigerator for about 48 hours and an oil, which separated from CH₂Cl₂, was collected by decantation. The oil was rinsed with CH₂Cl₂ (3 X 20 milliliters) and then recrystallized from toluene to give 600 milligrams (0.002 mole) of 4.6-dibromo-2-(4'-nitrophenylamino)-1.3.5-triazine as a yellow solid. Elemental analysis of the product indicated the following:

Analysis: C₉H₅N₅O₂Br₂ Calculated:

C. 28.81; H. 1.34; N. 18.67

Found: C, 29.85; H, 2.75; N, 18.85

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 67.

Example XVI

Preparation of 4.6-dibromo-2-(4'-chlorophenyl-amino)-1.3.5-triazine

In a manner similar to Example XV, 4,6-dichloro-2-(4'-chlorophenylamino)-1,3,5-triazine was reacted with hydrogen bromide to give 4.6-dibromo-2-(4'-chlorophenylamino)-1,3,5-triazine having a melting point of 197.5°C-200°C. Elemental analysis of the product indicated the following.

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Analysis: CoH5N4ClBr2

Calculated: C, 29.66; H. 1.39; N. 15.38;

Cl. 9.73; Br. 43.85

Found: C, 29.49; H, 1.48; N, 15.19;

Cl. 9.36; Br. 43.40

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 68.

Example XVII

Preparation of 2-(4'-chlorophenylamino)-4,6-difluoro-1,3,5-triazine

Into a stirred solution containing 16.21 grams (0.12 mole) of cyanuric fluoride in 120 milliliters of toluene was added, with cooling at a temperature of -10°C to 0°C, a solution of 12.75 grams (0.10 mole) of 4-chloroaniline in 120 milliliters of toluene over a period of 2 hours. The mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes and at a temperature of 50°C for 30 minutes. After filtering, the filtrate was reduced to one-half in volume by rotary vacuum evaporation of the solvent. The crystalline crude product (12.6 grams) was separated from the concentrated solution and, following filtering and drying, was recrystallized from toluene to give 6.3 grams (0.03) mole) of 2-(4'-chlorophenylamino)-4,6-difluoro -1.3.5-triazine as white crystals having a melting point of 144°C-147°C. NMR analysis of the product

indicated the following: 13 C NMR (d₆ acetone) \int 177.09 (m), 168.21 (m), 130.75, 129.75, 124.12 ppm.

This compound is referred to hereinafter as Compound 69.

Example XVIII

Preparation of 4-chloro-6-iodo-2-(2',4'-dichlorophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine

Into a suspension containing 6.0 grams (0.02 mole) of 4,6-dichloro-2-(2'. 4'-dichlorophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine in 60 milliliters of acetone was added a solution containing 5.8 grams (0.04 mole) of NaI in 60 milliliters of acetone. The resulting mixture was stirred and heated to a temperature of 90°C in a sealed bottle for a period of 6 hours. The mixture was then filtered, the filtrate evaporated to give 9.2 grams of solid, and 40 milliliters of methylene chloride was added to this solid and the suspension then filtered. filtrate was evaporated and the residue was sublimed in vacuo at 90°C for 10 hours. The temperature was then raised to 160°C-190°C and 2.0 grams of off-white solid was collected from the cold finger. This solid was recrystallized from CH, CN - water to give 1.0 gram (0.002 mole) of 4-chloro-6-iodo-2-(2',4'-dichlorophenoxy)-1,3,5-triazine as a white solid having a melting point of 155°C-158°C. Elemental analysis of the product indicated the following: